The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,14 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

[illegible] Official Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, [illegible] and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and [illegible] Companies; also Routes between the principal [illegible] of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889. 1890
[illegible]AMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Jan.
[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	F. I. Alderton	24th „
[illegible]	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
[illegible]TAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	7th Feb.
[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
[illegible]	4036	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
[illegible]	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. [illegible]NSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. [illegible]	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	21st „
[illegible]	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
[illegible]ALIA	4988	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
[illegible]PORE	3911	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
[illegible]	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr
[illegible]NSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	15th May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are [illegible] for places in the sleeping cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
[illegible]	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
[illegible]	4915	1000	C. Fraser	30th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, Messina, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO[illegible]	..	...	10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
[illegible]NO	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan 90
IMPERATOR	C. Brentinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. „
POSEIDON	L. Lemnisch	4,600	650	5th Feb. 9

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 27th and BRINDISI on the 28th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1,000	600	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	21st Jan. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	8th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Bight	21st „
M ARABIA	3541	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th „
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th „
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Bight	26th „
L ARABIA	3541	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st „

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,000	400	15th Mar. '90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 30, 1889.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1890.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in [illegible] and pound tins, labled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 8th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1890.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 30th September, 1889, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 15th January, 1890, on presentation of the Coupons at the office here.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,

Manager.

Bombay, December 23, 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA, HOTEL.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

LONDON HOUSE.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

27, LEADENHALL STREET.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette Press*. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, [illegible] Survey of [illegible] Act, The [illegible] Vessel [illegible] Amendment Act, and the Bombay [illegible] Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny	do.	do.	„ 1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 4
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 14
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	„ 3 0

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	Rs. 4 8
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	„ 9 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	„ 72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colours, &c	Rs. 6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	„ 13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„ 22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	Rs. 15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	„ 35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	„ 52 0

And other sizes.

For Colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.

INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blocks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES,

SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.

BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES,

WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.

FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.

CONTE CRAYONS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STONE-ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1 6 0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1 2 0	„
Pekoe Souchong	„	0 15 0	„
Souchong	„	0 12 0	„
Mixture (Congou)	„	0 9 0	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

			Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)		800
Do. do.	10 „ „	do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)		400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.		180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,

„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,

„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,

THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,

Established 1752,

supply

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear, Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weight Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various [illegible] for which the firm have been renowned [illegible] their establishment in 1752 [illegible] manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cases, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

"AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES."

A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.

LIQUIDATING AND CLOSING BUSINESS.

P. VUCCINO & CO., having DECIDED TO CLOSE their BUSINESS on the 31st March, 1890, will during the interim take Sittings in the very highest style of Art at the following low charges:—

		Half Doz.	Doz.	2nd Doz.	2nd Half Doz.
CARTES	Rs.	8	12	7	4
CABINETS	„	15	20	15	8
PROMENADE	„	18	28	18	9
BOUDOIR	„	20	30	20	10
PANEL	„	30	50	40	20
IMPERIAL	„	40	60	48	24

N. B.—Any Lady or Gentleman who may wish to obtain their Negative Plate already taken by P. VUCCINO and Co., can now obtain the same at a very moderate rate. Also the valuable Collection of Negative Plates of Ajunta Caves taken by the late Major Gill. Views and Panorama Plates of Bombay.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, BOMBAY.

BROWN & BLACK "NEW" FELT HATS.

THE LATEST WEST END SHAPES

FELT HATS. WEIGHT—(3½ OZ.)—ONLY.

FELT HATS.

PERFECTION OF MANUFACTURE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMMISSARIAT, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis
I was troubled never more
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS' is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.

Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAFARA,

No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanelly, S. Wales.

XMAS AND NEW [illegible]

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVE[illegible]

IMPORTANT!

Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YE[illegible] do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Design[illegible] view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large sele[illegible] beauty of design, and moderate prices.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

			Rs. a.
Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch,	fine movement and with Engraved back		from 45 0
Ditto	ditto	in Silver	from 28 0
Ditto	ditto	in Nickel Silver	from 20 0

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.

An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.

The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.

The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture and at Sheffield Prices.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments	Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS:

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st January, 1890, the BUSINESS hitherto conducted in MY NAME will be CARRIED on under the style of

MACBETH BROS. AND CO.,

to whom all business communications should be addressed.

JOHN B. K. MACBETH,

11, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,

Agents.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,

Storekeeper.

MRS. NORVILLE'S THEATRICAL AGENCY, BOMBAY.

DRESSES for PLAYS, COMIC OPERAS or FANCY DRESS BALLS, sent on hire to any part of India.

Manuscripts of unpublished plays, &c., comprising some of the latest London successes, to be had on hire. Terms on application.

Address:—Mrs. NORVILLE, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by th[illegible] Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, up to 2 p.[illegible] on 15th January 1890 for the supply of INDIGEN[illegible] STORES required for the Railway.

2. Forms of Tenders, condition of contract and [illegible] stores to be supplied, can be had on application [illegible] undersigned on payment of ONE RUPEE.

3. Tenders should be marked thus, "Tenders fo[illegible] of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to [illegible] lowest or any tender.

H. H. CLEA[illegible]

Offg. Manager, Wardha Coal Stat[illegible]

Dated Warora, 7th December 1889

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the PART[illegible] hitherto subsisting between HORM[illegible] SETJEE and COWASJEE CURSET[illegible] business of Dubash and General Merch[illegible] style or firm of Messrs CURSETJEE and [illegible] THIS DAY been DISSOLVED. [illegible] will be carried on by the said HORMU[illegible] JEE on his own account [illegible] of Messrs. CURSETJEE and [illegible] due to the firm [illegible] to him.—[illegible] of December 1889.

HORMUSJEE CURSE[illegible]

COWASJEE CUR[illegible]

VICTORIA JUBILEE [illegible]

INSTITUTE, BYCU[illegible]

NEW CLASSES hav[illegible] Students [illegible] make immediate [illegible] begin on FRIDAY [illegible] other information [illegible] to the [illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM JAMES BEST, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of WILLIAM JAMES BEST, formerly of Bombay, Ex [illegible] but later deceased, who died at No. 16, Fitzroy Square, in England, on or about the 6th day of May 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 17th day of December 1889 by the High Court at Bombay to EDWARD LOUIS BARTON, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office in the new Oriental Bank Corporation buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 17th day of January 1890 at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 18th day of December 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, OWEN,

Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entit[illegible] Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, [illegible] hereby given that all persons being credi[illegible] having any claims upon or against [illegible] ORGE HENRY BAYLY, formerl[illegible] of Ardeshir Tullow, in the Co[illegible] Civil Engineer and Contracto[illegible] died at Christ Church, New [illegible] day of April 1889, leavin[illegible] August 1889, whereo[illegible] December 1889, gr[illegible] at Bombay to H[illegible] one of the Exe[illegible] to send to the [illegible] James Bea[illegible] Green St[illegible] day, in [illegible] lars of [illegible] decea[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] VENING [illegible] GRAMME [illegible] AIN SING, [illegible] REQUEST, [illegible] D'S TE DEUM.

[illegible]	Rs. 3
[illegible]	" 2
[illegible]	" 1

[illegible] and Tickets at [illegible] SOUNDY & Co.'s, Limited, [illegible] the Hall upon evenings of CONCERTS.

[illegible] -30, Concert at 9, Carriages at 11 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

[illegible] BILEE SINGERS!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

This (Saturday) Evening, 4th January, 1890

FAREWELL APPEARANCE

of the Bombay Favourites

THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY

which is set apart for the

BENEFIT

of the popular comedian and dancer

MR. THOS. HUDSON.

(CORNER MAN)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

KISKEY, the Local Favourite will appear.

THE FOLLOWING MONSTER PROGRAMME

Has been Specially Arranged.

PART FIRST.

OUR SOCIAL GATHERING.

Miss MAY HABGOOD WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Bones :—	Interlocutress :—	Tamboes :—
Messrs. Kiskey and Gilbert.	Miss N. Harley.	Messrs. Hudson and Lyndon.

Overture—"Good Bye Old Friends"...Company.
Song Comic—"Haifos Baby"...Mr. C. Lyndon.
Ballad—"Home and Mother"...Miss Nelly Harley.
Comic Melody—"Down on the Apollo Bunder"...(Local) Kiskey.
Vocal Waltz—"My Love's Return"...Miss A. Clements.
Comic Ditty—"The Chinaman"...Mr. H. Gilbert.
Double Song and Dance—"New Coons"...Misses Laura Roberts and Lilly Linton.
Comic Medley—"Tit Bits"...Mr. T. Hudson.

To conclude with

THE AWKWARD SQUAD

OR

GOING TO FIGHT THE CHINS.

By Company.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Miss MAY HABGOOD.

Will play Mendelssohn's Finale from Concerto in G Minor.

This Solo gained Miss Habgood the City of London Scholarship against 60 Competitors at the Guild Hall, London, 1879.

HUDSON'S Gascolopsicaltransmogrifacations.

Misses ADA CLEMENTS AND NELLY HARLEY Will sing one of their Beautiful Duets.

THE AMUSING SKETCH,

FAST AND SLOW.

Miss LINTON A New Specialty.

Miss NELLY HARLEY in her Masher Impersonations.

KISKEY will sing the Local Song "Always the Same."

Miss LAURA ROBERTS in the Patriotic Refrain "England for Ever."

BY GENERAL REQUEST

The Burlesque Opera (in five minutes)

KILL TROVATORE

Introducing the Celebrated ANVIL CHORUS.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Marvel of the Nineteenth Century.—

OUDA

The Most Astounding Aerial Performer in existence.

In his Sensational

SLIDE FOR LIFE.

GOD SAVE THE Q EMPRESS.

Prices of Admission as Usual.

STANLY SETON, Business Agent.

GOOD BYE.

COOK'S

POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSION.

THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 4th inst., at 8-45 p.m. for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets.—One Rupee, from

THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row and Esplanade Hotel.

TO LET, with immediate possession, three very desirable BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a most charming and panoramic view of Bombay, and entirely open to the Westerly Sea Breeze. Rents moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

PORT TRUST DEBENTURES LOAN OF 1883.

No. 105 FOR Rs. 5,000. No. 106 FOR Rs. 5,000.
No. 107 FOR Rs. 5,000. No. 108 FOR Rs. 5,000.
No. 109 FOR Rs. 5000.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COUPONS for the half yearly interest at 4 per cent per annum on the above bonds which is due on the 30th September 1889, having been lost or mislaid by the holder Mr. NOOR MAHOMED JAIRAZBHOY, Honorary Secretary and Trustee of the JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY KHOJA Benevolent Trust Fund, Bombay, the Port Trustees will on or after the 31st January, 1890 pay the interest to the said Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy unless any valid claim thereto has before that day been preferred. Dated 28th December 1889

A. SMYTHE,
Ag Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust.
By order of the Port Trustees

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGHIRJEE NUSSERWANJEE MODY has by mutual consent retired from our firm at Bombay carried on under the names of NUSSERWANJEE BOMANJEE MODY & Co., and the branch firms thereof at Hongkong and Calcutta carried on respectively under the names of NUSSERWANJEE MODY and Co., and BURJORJEE FRAMJEE and Co., as and from the 29th day of October last and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the said several firms has CEASED from that date.

NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE MODY & Co.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1889.

WITH reference to the above it is hereby notified that Messrs. KAIKHUSHROO ARDASEER MODY and EDULJEE ARDASEER MODY have been admitted as and from the 29th day of October last as PARTNER in our firm at Bombay and the branch firms thereof at Hongkong and Calcutta carried on respectively under the names of NUSSERWANJEE MODY and Co. and BURJORJEE FRAMJEE and Co. The business of all the said several firms will be carried on as hitherto.

NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE MODY & Co.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 45 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to ownership of the *Bombay Gazette*, six English Weeklies, and four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order :—

DAILY POST.

The *Bombay Gazette*.

On Monday — one six-pence Newspaper.
" Tuesday — one do. do. (Illustrated.)
" Wednesday — one four-pence Newspaper.
" Thursday — one three-pence Newspaper.
" Friday — one two-pence Newspaper.
" Saturday — one one-penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday — one six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday — one shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday — one two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday — one half-crown Periodical.

Classified list of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Reviews for selection.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.

Catholic Times	Tit Bits
London Figaro	Funny Folks

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

English Mechanic	Public Opinion.
Dublin Weekly Freeman	Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Weekly Register	Fair Play.
Athenæum	Punch.

FOUR-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated Catholic American	Pall Mall Budget.
Scientific American	Scientific American (Supplement).

SIX PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

[illegible] dical Journal.	Queen.
	New York Medical Journal.
	Field.
	St. James's Budget.
	Vanity Fair.
	Tablet.
	[illegible] th.
	[illegible] (Tri-weekly).

[illegible] LUSTRATED. [illegible] London News. [illegible] d. [illegible] ournal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

Under the sole Management of
Mr. J. B. FERRELL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON

commencing

SATURDAY NEXT JANUARY 11TH

FERRELL'S

(NEW.)

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

in a round of the Latest London Comedies and Burlesques.

MISS MAGGIE FORD.

(Her first appearance in Bombay.)

MISS A. L. FERRELL,

MISS VERRINI.

(Her first appearance here.)

and

Mrs. FERRELL

Mr. A. C. Seymour.

(His first appearance here)

Mr. S. ARTHUR.

(His first appearance here)

Mr. J. DEVON.

Mr. F. H. SPENCER.

Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

(His first appearance here.)

and

Mr. J. B. FERRELL.

SATURDAY NEXT JANUARY. 11th

The most successful farcical comedy.

The

"ARABIAN NIGHTS!!!"

"ARABIAN NIGHTS!!!"

"ARABIAN NIGHTS!!!"

MISS MAGGIE FORD as Rose Columbia.
(The Gutta-percha Girl)

Mr. A. C. SEYMOUR as JOSHUA GILLIBRAND
AND
Mr. J. B. FERRELL as ARTHUR HUMMINGTOP

During the season the following Comedies and Burlesques will be produced.

"MAMMA" "THE DON"
"TURNED UP" "THE BALLOON"
"CONFUSION" "LURLINE"
(BURLESQUE) "SWEET LAVENDER"
"ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE" &c. &c. &c.

Box plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open each evening, at 8-15. Curtain rises at 9 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 11-15.

Sole proprietor : Mr. J. B. Ferrell. Musical Director : Mons. Riviere (From the Conservatoire Paris, His first appearance here).

BUSINESS MANAGER : ALLAN HAMILTON.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

Opposite the Victoria Terminus.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas

Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.

ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,

TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS 8 annas.

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY

FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY

TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee, Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.

THE GRAND FANCY AND NATIONAL BURLESQUE COSTUME CARNIVAL

POSITIVELY ON FRIDAY, JAN. 10TH 1890.

Already a large number of Costume Registered.

Register your name and Costume, and Secure Tickets at once. A Splendid Dancing Programme of 10 selections. Skating until 12 o'clock.

A BRILLIANT GRAND MARCH of COSTUMED SKATERS.

New Exhibitions of SCIENTIFIC Skating and HURDLE RACING OVER CHAIRS BY MR. SIMMONS

NEW DECORATIONS CONTINUOUS MUSIC by TWO FULL BANDS.

No tickets are to be sold at the doors on this Night.

Admission, Rs. 4, Front reserved chairs Rs. 6. Back reserved Seats Rs. 5.

Tickets can only be procured at the Rink.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be Closed from FRIDAY the 10th to Monday the 20th instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. W. SLIGHT,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd January 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 20th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December 1889. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. W. SLIGHT,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd January 1890.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

I. L. SYMONS, Esqr, has been appointed a steward of the W. I. T. C. during the absence of A. KEYSER, Esq.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary. W. I. T. Club,
Bombay, 3rd. January 1890.

FOR SALE.—1 Pair CHESTNUT ARABS, 14 hands, young and very quiet, go singly and in pair ... Rs. 900
NEW VICTORIA PHAETON.—Been in use only 6 months very strong ... " 700
1 Double harness quite new ... " 60
The whole turn out with harness, &c., Complete ... " 1,500
Apply to No. 105, Middle Colaba.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA.) PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed, on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white ... each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ... "	5 0	5 8
" " Turkey red, or Turkey lilac ... "	6 0	6 8
" " white with broad Turkey red borders ... "	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ... "	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ... "	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey lilac ... "	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK,

PER S.S. "PENINSULAR,"

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

(Most Secure against Fire and Thieves.")

	Rs.
No. 41—33 by 29 by 23in. with Two Shelves & Two Drawers	650
" 31—33 by 26 by 23	560
" 15—28 by 22 by 21 " One Shelf & One Drawer	358
" 10—26 by 20 by 20	299
" 6—24 by 18 by 18	249

No. 41—Fitted with Doors, and two distinct Locks.
No. 31—Fitted with two distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S WRITING, CASH, DEED, and DESPATCH BOXES, of sizes.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS and PADLOCKS of all sizes and descriptions.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE DADY BURJORE has Contracted to sell to MEEYA SAHEB ABDOOLALI MEEYA SAHEB SHARAFALLY and MEEYA SAHEB DAWOODBHAI MEEYA SAHEB SHARAFALLY, FIRSTLY : All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt Batty ground situate, lying, and being at Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,494 square yards, and three-fourth of a square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 478 and 200, new Nos. 12,485 and 12,148, and new survey No. 2,0 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by the vacant land formerly belonging to Daniel Francesco Murzello and now belonging to the said Rustomjee Framjee Dady Burjore and hereinafter secondly described on or towards the south by the vacant land of the said Mr. Daniel Francesco Murzello, on or towards the East by the Public Road, and on or towards the West by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway line, and which said salt Batty ground was formerly in the occupation of the said Daniel Francesco Murzello, and is now in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Framjee Dady Burjore, and Secondly all that Piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt Batty ground situate, lying and being at Mahim in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,789 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 489 new No. 12,497 and new survey No. 2,001 and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the [illegible] y of Dinbai, widow of Muncherjee Bejunjee, on [illegible] th by the vacant land of the said Rustomjee Framjee Dady Burjore hereinbefore firstly described, on the [illegible] Public road and on the west by the Great Indian [illegible] Railway line, and which said salt Batty ground [illegible] erly in the occupation of Eduljee Bapojee Dady [illegible] nd is at present in the occupation of the said [illegible] Framjee Dady Burjore. [illegible] sons having any claim or demand on the said [illegible] way of inheritance mortgage, Gift, sale, lease or [illegible] are hereby required to make the same known [illegible] to the undersigned at their office No. 15 [illegible] oad within the Fort with in 14 days from the [illegible] of after which time, the sale will be completed [illegible] claims will be considered null and void.

TYABJI AND DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
[illegible] January 1890.

[illegible] TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS [illegible] AND NAVIGATION COS [illegible] Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim [illegible] le Bundles of every description, [illegible] and China Ties to be had [illegible] the undersigned at very [illegible] ALBERRY, [illegible] Road, Bombay.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
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1888	£[illegible]

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

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GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	5 1	1881	£4,072,389	5 1
1876	£2,794,950	1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Hummum-street.

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The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1 6
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	"	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	"	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence		0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence		0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Fascination Cabinet		6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
G-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Linen Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence		0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen, Bank Post	per packet	0 12
[illegible]		0 12
[illegible]		0 12

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[illegible]Y BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
...nks.		Rs.	Rs.		
...y	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	920
...	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
...	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
...anks.					
...	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
...nghai.	80,000	$125	All	...	255
...	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
...Co...	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
...Kur...	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
...Co.	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
...	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	40.
...ore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
...Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	127½
...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd
...e Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
... Mfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 30	190
...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
...Do.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505
...gathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44.
...otton					
...	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
...Co...	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	200
...	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	412½
...otton ...ess Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	510
...ees.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	80
...Press..	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
...s Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50
...	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
...b Cot-	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
...Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	51.
...	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
...nfg. Co	400	250			600

[illegible]G AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
...& W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
...Mills		00	500	R	300
...Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
...o., Ld	1,000	500	500	...	280
...Ginning	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	—
...Co..	4,800	125	125		..
...M. Co.,	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	
...Mfg.	1,200	100	1,0	Rs. 20	490
...M.ll	871	60	5.	Rs. 2.	49.
...Cotton Mfg.	60.	50	5.	Rs. 25	405
...National Mfg	700	1,000	1,000		600
...S. &	900	1,0	1,0	Rs. 3	675
...Manufacturing ...Ld.	2,75	20	20	Rs.	11
...India S. & W. ...Co. Ld.	4,50	51	50	Rs. 55	910
...Bombay Mfg. Ld	7..	1,20	1..	Rs. 0	985
...Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs. 25	66.
...Mills Ld..	84	...	5.	Rs. 1	610
...W. Ld.	1,30	1,00	1.	Rs. 40	49.
...Mills Co., Ld,	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	490
...Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,.	1.	Rs.	90.
...S. & W. Co.	1,415½	5.	5	Rs.	625
...Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	1	1.	Rs. 25	510
...S. & Mfg. Co.	70.	15	1.	Rs. 20	13
...Ginning & ...Co. Limited		10	1,00	—	
...S. & W. Co.,	42	1,0	1,	—	8.
...S. & W. ...Mills Co. Ld.	1,20	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	775
...Mills Co. Ld.	1,600	50	5	Rs. 37	625
...Mill Co.,	70.	575	5		725
...Deccan S.	700	1,0	1,	Rs. 20	685
...Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,00	1,	Rs. 50	940
...Cotton Mills	1,30	50	5	Rs. 2	480
... Mfg. Co.	1,60	25	25	Rs. 1.	300
...Mill	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	640
...& W. ...Ld., Original...	600	5			10
...Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
...Mfg. Co Ld...		200	1,000		700
...S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	880
...S. & W.	...	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	590
...Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	860
...Khimjee	1,0.0	0	1,	Rs. 0	820
...Bleaching	3,000	.0	100	Rs. 5	155
...S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,95.
...S. & W.	650	1,.	1,000	Rs. 25	525
...Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
...S. & Mfg.	5,000	25	250	Rs. 5	110
...Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,550
...Petit Mfg.	4,650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,12½
...Great Eastern	1,500	1.	1,000	Rs. 25	650
...S. & W. Co	600	1,.	1,000		250
...S. & W. Co.,	6,720		62	Rs. 12½	355
...of India S.	1,000	5	250	Rs.	60
...Mills Co.,	743	1,.	1,000	Rs. 50	1,09.
...of Wales S.	2,180		125		1.
...S. & W. Co.,	790	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	71.
...Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,10.
...S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,.9
...and Alliance ...Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	50		50.
...S. & W. Co		10	1,00	Rs. 6	1,275
...S. & W	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	.1.
...Mahratta S. ...W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25	25	Rs. 15	270
...Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500		275
...of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
...Mills Ld	1,3.0	250	250		260
...Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
...S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
...Laxmi- ...Cotton Mill ...Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
...India S. ..	1	1,00		Rs. 25	475
...	1,000	1,0.0	1,0 0	Nil	475

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
...ire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
...ire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	8..
...Fire	116	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
...of Wales.......	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
...P. R. Gt. 5 per ct ...& C. I. R. Gua-	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
...ck Ashdowne	1,000 750	200 150	[illegible]	10 p.ct	215 165
...Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	14.
...Co. Ld.	625		185	Nil	56
...Land & ...Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	60
...Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
...Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
...& Burmah ...Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,275
...(3rd Issue)...	2,000	62	45	Rs.	825
...Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
...Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	150
...Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
...Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
...and Northern ...Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
...Co., Ld.	500	100	4.	...	40
...Guaranteed ...As.	6,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11½
...Hind Gold ...Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
...Lighterage	500	236	250		75
...& Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	358
...& Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
...Hotel Co....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
...Foundry	500	100	100	...	60n
...Government ...Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
...Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	2.
...Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	372½
...Flour Mills	2,.00	100	100	Nil	6.
...& Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs	99
...& Co., Ld......	1,000	100	...	8 p.c.	100
...and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
...Co., Ld....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
...& Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,265
...& Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13.
...India Flour	600	1	125	Nil.	35
...Mody & Co...					38
...City P. ...M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

CALENDAR.—JANUARY, 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon........	Jan. 6th	10h. 28·1m a.m.
Last Quarter	" 14th,	11h. 24·0m a.m.
New Moon.........	" 21st,	4h. 40·4m a.m.
First Quarter	" 28th,	1h. 7·7m a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
4	Albert Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Military Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall. Novelty Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m. Fisk Jubilee Singers, F. C. Institute, 9 p.m. Switchback Railway. Columbia Skating Rink.	6 3[illegible]	5 36	10 3m 11 9a	4 36m 4 10a
5	2nd Sunday after Christmas. English mail expected per s.s. Mirzapore.*	6 35	5 36	10 44m 11 42a	5 14m 4 41a
6	Epiphany. Municipal Ward Election.	6 35	5 37	11 22m —	5 47m 5 11a
7	Lord Reay's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.	6 35	5 38	0 13m 11 56a	6 18m 5 40a
8	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay Legislative Council, 3 p.m.	6 36	5 38	0 42m 0 28a	6 47m 6 10a
9	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 36	5 39	1 11m 0 59a	7 14m 6 41a
10	Fancy Dress Carnival, Columbia Skating Rink. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Thames.	6 36	5 39	1 40m 1 32a	7 41m 7 13a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

[illegible] is the estimated loss of the English insur[illegible] companies through the great Boston fire:—[illegible] London, and Globe, £30,000; Royal [illegible]; Sun £20,000; Northern, £13,000; North [illegible] and Mercantile, £13,000; Commercial [illegible] £12,000; Phœnix, £10,000; London and [illegible]shire, £9,000; Imperial, £9,000; Guardian, [illegible]; City of London, £8,000; and London [illegible] £5,600.

[illegible]OUSANDS of people have laughed at Charles [illegible] account of how the Chinese burned down [illegible] dwellings in order to get roast pig, until at [illegible] bright genius discovered that pigs could [illegible]ed in some other way. The persistent [illegible] folly of the Chinese before his day was [illegible] costly, however, as that similar folly which [illegible] Americans to build wooden cities, and wait [illegible] to burn down before passing ordinances [illegible] for safer construction.

[illegible]aps the doctor is right who says that a [illegible] portion of the sickness in this country is [illegible] by the unpleasant habit of eating too [illegible]. It is interesting to watch the average [illegible] when he goes into a restaurant for his [illegible]. He does not seem to regard the meal [illegible] degree of fondness, but acts as though [illegible] of it is one of those disagreeable duties [illegible] confront a man at every step on the high[illegible] life. He attacks the meal savagely, and [illegible] hear his knife and fork rattling a furlong [illegible]. The physician says that people should eat [illegible], and while away the time between [illegible] conversation about the weather, the crops, [illegible] cheerful subject. In this way the [illegible] the years of their pilgrimage may be

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
	MAXIMUM RATE. Rs. a. p.	
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb........	0 3 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb..........	0 3 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0 0 6	
Do. (round), per lb............	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6	
Shins, large, each	0 5 0	
Do. small, each........................	0 4 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each.........................	0 7 0	
Suet, 1st sort, each.........................	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 8 0	
Liver, each	0 3 0	
Heart, each...	0 1 3	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.......................	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each..	0 3 0	
Sirloin, per lb..	0 4 0	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6	
Beef Salt, English per lb......................	0 10 0	
MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb...............	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each..	0 2 0	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 0	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	
Kidneys, each...........	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb.....................	0 3 0	0 2 6
KID (SMALL)—		
Hind Quarter 2nd sort ...	0 9 0	
Fore " ...	0 4 0	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart ...	0 6 0	
PORK FRESH AND SALT—		
Pork Fresh, per lb.........................	0 4 0	
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigs (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb...............................	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 8 0	
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.................	1 0 0	
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0	
POULTRY—		
Geese, each....................................	4 0 0	
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0	
" Hens, each	3 0 0	
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0	
BREAD—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each...........	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each...........	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer......................	0 1 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0 1 0	
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb..................	0 4 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb.....................	0 2 0	
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb...........	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bajri, Rice, per lb...........................	0 0 6	
FIREWOOD—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 0 0	
" per maund	0 3 0	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 0 0	
" " per maund ...	0 3 3	
Aine, per candy..............................	5 8 0	
" per maund.............................	0 3 0	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy .	4 8 0	
" " " per maund .	0 2 9	
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0	
" per maund	0 3 0	
Khaire, per candy............................	7 0 0	
" per maund	0 4 0	
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 0 0	
GHEE—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0	
" Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer ...	0 5 0	
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle...	0 6 0	
" common, country, per bottle	0 1 3	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0	
MILK AND BUTTER—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure......	0 2 0	
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0	
Jagree " per maund................	2 6 0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0	
GRAIN—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra............	4 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra..............	3 4 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	4 4 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0	
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra......	4 4 0	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort......................	7 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra......	6 0 0	
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4 4 0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	6 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 8 0	
Paddy, [illegible] in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	[illegible] 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra..	1 4 0	
Barley (new), per phurra...............	2 6 0	
Do. (old) do.	2 2 0	
Oats, per phurra............................	2 8 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Josaloo, per phurra	3 2 0	
Linseed, per phurra	5 0 0	
Maize, per phurra............................	2 8 0	
Moong, per phurra..........................	4 12 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0	
Mussoor, per phurra..........................	3 6 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra.....................	3 8 0	
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra...........	2 4 0	
Peas, per phurra	4 4 0	
Toor, per phurra	3 8 0	
" Dall, 1st sort	6 0 0	
" " 2nd sort	4 4 0	
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	4 4 0	
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 4 0	
Kong, per phurra	3 4 0	

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, JANUARY 5.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.—Hymns 175, 323 and 324.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye.—Hymns 176, 165, and 179.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Parisian Tones, Stainer.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

MONDAY, EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 73, 165 and 288.

6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

Processional 76.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Hopkins.—Hymns 72 and 74.

Recessional 81.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway (The Tents).

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. W. D. Frater.

4.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Rev. W. D. Frater; 4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and 6 p.m.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Entrance to Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer with Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 89, 304 and 379.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 354, 466 and 460.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30. a.m.—Holy Communion.

8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—(Choral) Holy Communion and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Gardner.

10 a.m—Matins.

6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

Alms for General Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

Psalm 103, tune 154.

Hymn 198.

Anthem "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace."

Hymn 308.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Brittania in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., in Bandora House.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Flower Show Committee Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Cook's Moonlight Cruise, 8-45 p.m.
Lecture, Prarthna Samaj Mandir, this evening.
Albert Press Company, 3-30 p.m.
Military Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink 5 to 7-30 p.m. & 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Fisk Jubilee Singers, F. C. Institute, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Deccan, (s), from Jeddah. Yesterday:—Ehrenfels (s), from Cardiff; Sirdhana (s) and Kohinur (s), Calcutta; Tocopilla (barque), Mauritius; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and Simla (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Twickenham (s), for Genoa, &c.; Peninsular (s), China, &c.; Assam (s), Aden; and Asia (s), Coast ports and Calcutta.

FAIR.—The annual Balajee Shamsett Street Fair will be held to-morrow and on the two following days.

THE SOROSIS CLUB.—The ladies of the Fisk Jubilee Company have kindly consented to be present at the Sorosis Club meeting to-day.

THE FLOWER SHOW COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Flower Show Committee will be held this afternoon in the Victoria Gardens at 4-30.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th December 1889, was 53,994 maunds, and in money Rs. 20,205.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—The second for the season of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's pleasant moonlight cruise round the harbour is announced to take place to-night. The steamer Godavari will as usual leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-45 p.m., returning about 11.

THE THEISTIC ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered to-day by Pandit Shivanath Shastri, M.A., missionary of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, before the monthly meeting of the Theistic Association in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, on "The Social Reconstruction of Modern India."

THEFT AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Lingoo Sheo, a moulder, residing at Cammateepoora 10th Street, reports that during his absence from home on Thursday, his room was entered by a back window, and wearing apparel, a silver watch, and money of the collective value of Rs. 42 stolen from the premises.

THEFT AT MAZAGON.—Mr. W. Pitts, a sub-engineer in the Public Works Department, residing at the Harbour Defence Works, Mazagon, reports the theft of a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 71, and one electro-plated pickle stand, valued at Rs. 15, from his bungalow on Thursday night last.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ismail Hajee, a noted character, was charged, by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering at Centre Street, Cammateepoora, on the night of the 27th ultimo, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself he being a reputed thief. Ismail Hajee, on admitting two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BUYING REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.—A Hindoo named Rama Luximon was placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of purchasing several articles of regimental clothing, valued at Rs. 7-4. A sepoy on duty at the Sassoon Dock noticed the accused coming out of the dock with the articles in his possession, and questioned him, when the accused said he had purchased them from soldiers in the dock. The seppoy took the man to Inspector Roberts, who placed him before the magistrate. The accused repeated his statement and was fined in all Rs. 25-12.

FOUND DEAD.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner at the Morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo who was found lying dead on the verandah of a house at Nishanpada Street on Wednesday morning last. Dr. Sydney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the cause of death was due to rupture of the spleen. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the Hindoo man was caused by rupture of the spleen, but under what circumstances the spleen was ruptured, there is no evidence to say.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. D. B. Dinshaw, residing at Mody Street, Fort, reports that while riding on Thursday morning along the Kennedy Sea Face, he dropped from his coat-pocket a leather card-case containing four currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 520.—Essub Soomar, residing at 2nd Paton Street, reports having dropped a leather purse containing a currency note for Rs. 100 somewhere between his residence and the Null Bazaar, on Thursday night last.—Yacoob Peera, a calassee residing at Ghogari [illegible] reports having [illegible] Rs. 280 in [illegible] Shipping Office and the [illegible] day.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS.—Professor Chatre, with his talented troupe of performers and well-trained horses, is at present in Bombay, and the performances at his circus, opposite the Market, are attended by a fairly large crowd of spectators, considering the many rival attractions elsewhere. Monsieur Victor's performances on the horizontal are of a very high order, as are Mr. Thamargne's on the trapeze. This talented artist does some clever and daring feats on the trapeze, and a visit to the circus will be well repaid by witnessing them. Professor Chatre has spared no expense in his endeavours to make visitors to his circus comfortable, and we would urge our readers to pay an early visit.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A HUSBAND.—An Englishman, named Duncan Ellison, was yesterday charged, upon summons, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, with having assaulted his wife in December last. Rebecca Ellison, his wife, stated that he was frequently drunk and was, when under the influence of liquor, very violent. On the 22nd of December, upon her return home, to the British India Refreshment Rooms, of which her husband is the proprietor, she had found him drunk and very unruly. He had struck her. She was with an Instructor belonging to the B. V. A. at the time. The husband brought a counter-charge against this man and his wife, saying that they had held him while some one else struck him on the face. As further evidence was needed, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THEFT AT DUNCAN ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mahomed Curreembux, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was charged by Inspector George, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a bundee containing a silver watch, nine silver buttons, with a silver chain attached of the collective value of Rs. 16, the property of Kessowdass Ramdass, from his residence at Duncan Road, on the 18th ultimo. The accused, it appears, visited the complainant on the date in question, and soon after he left complainant, missed the bundee with its contents, which was left hanging on a nail in the wall of his room. The theft being reported to the police, the accused was arrested, and the stolen property was recovered from a Borah dealer in old articles, to whom the accused had sold the stolen articles. Mahomed Curreembux, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting his previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS OF THE VALMIK KAYASTHS.—Mr. Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, of the firm of Messrs. A. H. Nazar and Co., and Mr. Nagindass Maneklal Vakil, opium inspector, held social gatherings at their houses during this week and invited their brethren, who had come to Bombay from the N.-W. P., Surat, Ahmednagar, and other places to be present at the Congress. Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, of Surat, presided at both the gatherings. Swami Saganchand, Kayasth missionary, who is at present the guest of Mr. Nazar and whose aim is to advance the objects of the Kayasth conference, took a leading part in the gatherings. At the residence of Mr. Nagindass a long discussion arose on the organisation of a *Kayasth Sabha* in Bombay. It was decided to authorise Messrs. Jamnadass Haridass and Nagindass M. Vakil, to convene another meeting for the purpose. Both the gatherings were largely attended by almost all Valmik Kayasths at present in Bombay. Native music was played at intervals.

DANISH BUTTER.—It may interest our readers to learn that Denmark, the small country with only half as many inhabitants taken altogether as London, ranks foremost among those countries which are supplying Great Britain with butter, France not excepted. According to the Board of Trade returns Great Britain imported during January to July, 1889, about 1·18 million cwts. of foreign butter, of which Denmark contributed 2-5 million, consequently 35 per cent. of the entire requirements, and it is so far from the importation to England of Danish Butter is declining that these seven months show an increase of 33 per cent. compared with the corresponding months only two years ago. It is quite clear that a result as this is not arrived to by a mere chance especially at a time when distances are nothing more and competition open to be taken up from almost every part of the world, but Danish farmer also, it is generally acknowledged, are looked up to by other nations for the excellence of their produce. However interesting an account of the Danish butter exportation to Great Britain may be, it would be rather a passive interest, as far as the Colonies are concerned if not for the flourishing industry of tinning the butter which is carried on in Denmark along with the exportation in casks and by the process of which Europeans in the East can have their butter as fresh as on the producing spot. The largest establishment of this kind is that of Mr. P. F. Esbenson, Copenhagen. Many of our readers, no doubt, are well acquainted with his butter. He is attending to the butter trade for the tropics and is well-known for the care he is taking to select only the very best butter which at the same time is the best keeping. It is now about fifteen years since he commenced tinning the butter, and at the present day it may be difficult to name a colony to which his butter is not being shipped.

THE Empress of Austria is said to have made a wonderful recovery of health during the present twelvemonth. Her rheumatics have at last yielded to the energetic massage of her lady physician—Dr. Goldbach—and she can now eat, drink, and sleep with enjoyment and good spirits.

AN APPEAL TO THE MUNICI[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The delegates for the Indian National Congress have met and dispersed. According to their light they have done something for the living or the future generations. But in these days of Christmas holidays we Christians have done nothing either for the living or the dead! In these days I have constantly to visit the cemetery at Sewree. It is an effort to poor animals and men. The roads with so many up and downs and the several curves are exceedingly bad and fatiguing. My attention, however, was to-day directed by a gentleman to another road leading from the Bunder to the very gate of the Cemetery. The path is perfectly level, and a very small expenditure would make a good carriage road. It was a surprise to me. It, however, turned out to be a private road. I think the Municipality ought to take up the land and make a road as soon as possible. It will not only be a great relief to visitors to the cemetery, but as several mills are being erected near the place, the Municipality will get itself recouped in a very short time, not only of the capital expended, but a good deal more. May I appeal to the Christians as well as the Natives, and particularly to the members of the Burial Board, to take up this matter.

A CATHOLIC.

THE WATER-SUPPLY AT MATHARPACCADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The promise of the Bombay Municipality of a plentiful supply of water to the inhabitants of Matharpaccady has not yet been redeemed. To their several representations on the scantiness of water-supply, the Municipality, from time to time, answered that after the erection of the Bhandarwara Reservoir they would get a full supply of water, both day and night. But—where? Yesterday—New Year's Day—the water suddenly stopped from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the inhabitants were put to great inconvenience. Such sudden stoppages have frequently occurred, and the scantiness in the supply is after all in *statu quo*, the only change for the better being after the construction of the Bhandarwara Reservoir, so that they now get water during the day instead of at nights. The payment of water-rate and the compulsory laying of pipes according to the new Municipal by-laws fully demand a proper and regular supply.

Matharpaccady, Jan. 2. M. E. A.

MISS MAY HABGOOD'S BENEFIT.

THE Novelty Theatre on Thursday evening was filled with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience, when the accomplished pianiste, Miss May Habgood, received a well-earned benefit. A monster programme was put on for the night—in itself quite enough to while away the time devoted to such performances, and the repeated encores took up the time till nearly midnight. Miss Habgood's piano solos were, of course, the features of the evening, and her appearance on the stage was the signal for a genuine and hearty ovation. She played the Finale from Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor, in a manner which proved her thorough musical education. The difficult composition was played perfectly, and the burst of applause which greeted Miss Habgood on rising from the piano, showed that the critical audience fully appreciated her efforts. She played as an encore an effective fantasia on Irish airs, which brought down the house. The Surprise Party's season closes to-night with Mr. Hudson's benefit, when Kiskey, the favourite local amateur, will appear. There will no doubt be a crowded house to bid this talented company adieu.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

LAST night this talented company sang Spencer Lloyd's "Te Deum" to an appreciative and enthusiastic audience, and they have been prevailed upon to reproduce it this evening. The effect of the singing on the occasion of the first performance was almost electrical, but the singers surpassed themselves yesterday. On Thursday night, Mr. Loudin, in referring to the somewhat scanty audience, assured those present that he and his fellow-singers would do their best to please, whether they had a full house or had only empty chairs before them. That he has kept his word royally will be testified to by those who were at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last night. Of the performance itself nothing more can be said than that it was perfect. Every voice is perfect, thus ensuring in their glees, &c., a combination of sounds worthy of being called "harmony" indeed. As already stated, the "Te Deum" will be repeated to-night, and it is to be hoped that all lovers of true music will not miss the opportunity afforded them. The hymns are pleasantly interspersed by solos sung by members of the company, which are a treat in themselves. The Jubilee Singers give only three more performances in Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE following is a Prospectus of an Exhibition of Industrial Art, which will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art [illegible] His Royal Highness [illegible] of Wales. The committee invite all interested in the Exhibition to interest themselves in the success of the Exhibition by contributing as many articles of a suitable nature as can be conveniently arranged for. The success of the Exhibition must depend to a great extent on the interest taken in it by the members of the Society:—

The Bombay Art Society will hold an Exhibition of Industrial Art in March 1890, during the visit to this city of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and invite contributions, for Exhibition, of good specimens of such Art. The Society will be glad, in the first instance, to receive from intending exhibitors a statement of the articles they are prepared to exhibit. Articles sent for sale must be of Oriental manufacture. Exhibits may, if the exhibitors desire, be offered for sale, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. commission for the Society. All sales must be effected through the honorary secretary, and no article will be delivered until payment has been made. Stalls may, however, be secured for the sale of articles on payment of rent, the terms of which must be arranged with the honorary secretary. No commission will be charged on articles sold at these stalls. Each case of articles or exhibits should be accompanied or preceded by a schedule of its contents in the enclosed form. This schedule should reach the assistant honorary secretary before the 1st of March, in order to ensure insertion in the catalogue, and it will greatly assist the committee if intending exhibitors will send such schedules as early as possible. The last day for receiving exhibits will be the 10th March 1890. The committee will use every endeavour to ensure the careful handling of exhibits, but they will not be responsible for damage or loss. All charges for transmission on goods sent for sale must be paid by the sender; but when articles are offered on loan, the committee will be prepared, on special application being made to them, to consider if they can pay carriage on such articles as may be accepted. Unsold articles will be packed and returned, at owner's risk, to the address of contributors, bearing. The committee reserve the right to refuse to exhibit such articles as they may consider unsuitable. The Exhibition is expected to be open for about 10 days.

CLASSIFIED LIST.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

DIVISION I.—Decorative Art.

Sec.
1. Architectural designs and models.
2. Designs for manufactures.
3. Archæological drawings, models, &c.
4. Models in clay, wax, terra-cotta, plaster of Paris.
5. Decorative painting as applied to architecture.
6. Decorative painting as applied to articles of domestic use.
7. Decorative carving as applied to architecture.
8. Other works of decorative art not specified.

DIVISION II.—Musical Instruments.

DIVISION III.—Jewelry.

Sec.
1. Gold and silver-smith's work, including filigrain, settings of precious stones, &c.
2. Enamelled jewelry.

DIVISION IV.—Art Manufacture in Metal.

Sec.
1. Gold and silver plate.
2. Koft or damascened work.
3. Brass, copper, and mixed metal work.
4. Brass and copper wares for sacrificial purposes—(a, modern), (b, ancient).
5. Arms and armour (a, ancient) (b, modern).
6. Cutlery.
7. Iron and steel wares.
8. Electro-plated wares.
9. Enamels other than jewelry.

DIVISION V.—Art Manufactures in wood, ivory, &c

Sec.
1. Carved furniture and carpentry.
2. Inlaid work.
3. Ivory carving.
4. Lacquered wares.
5. Wood carving.

DIVISION VI.—Lapidaries' Work.

Sec.
1. Agate, jasper and cornelian wares.
2. Shells.

DIVISION VII.—Marble and Stone.

Sec.
1. Carved objects in marble.
2. Inlaid marble.

DIVISION VII.—Ceramic Ware,

Sec
1. Glazed pottery.
2. Unglazed pottery.
3. Porcelain.

DIVISION IX.—Glass.

Sec.
1. Blown objects.
2. Moulded articles.

DIVISION X.—TEXTILES.

Sec.
1. Ornamental cotton fabrics.
2. Ornamental wool fabrics.
3. Ornamental silk fabrics.
4. Ornamental other fabrics.

DIVISION XI.—Embroideries.

Sec.
1. Silk, cotton, or woollen thread.
2. Gold and silver.

DIVISION XII.—Leathers and Furs.

Sec.
1. Shoes.
2. Poshtins, belts, saddlery, &c.
3. Furs.

DIVISION XIV.—Basket, Mats, and Straw Work.

DIVISION XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]BAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE result of the University School Final Examination was notified last evening. Out of 519 candidate, the following 124 have passed:—Abhyankar Kashinath Krishna; Agashe, Narhar Balvant; Ahmedabadkar, Lakshman Narayan; Aikin, Estelle Maud; Amin, Motibhai Dvarkadas; Apte, Narayan Keshav; Athani, Vasudev Bhimacharya; Athavale, Keshav Krishna; Athavale, Parshuram Keshav; Bapat, Balkrishna Vishnu; Bapat, Vasudev Narayan; Barve, Ganesh Narayan; Barve, Shankar Vishvanath; Bedekar, Shrikrishna Janardan; Bedekar, Vithal Moreshvar; Bhagat, Baldev Chhaganlal; Bhalerao, Shankar Daji; Bhat, Hariram Thakorram; Bhat, Narbheram Keshavram; Bhore, Vinayak Narayan; Bokil, Janardan Moreshvar; Chavan, Mahadev Bhikaji; Chhanya, Somji Karsanji; Chikkamurnal, Gurnath Ramchandra; Chohan, Vaghaji Joraji; Chokshi, Jekisan Pranjivan; Damle, Nilkanth Gopal; Damle, Vasudev Sudashiv; Desai, Dhirajram Tulsidas; Desai, Dullabhbhai Raghnathji; Desai, Gopalji Kesurbhai; Desai, Krishnavallabh Amthalal; Desai, Manchharam Lakshmishankar; Desai, Nichhabhai Dalpatbhai; Deshmukh, Dvarkanath Ganesh; De Souza, Louis Paul; Dhagat, Manilal Gaurishankar; Dhaneshvar, Trimbak Gangadhar; Dharvar, Ramchandra Sarinivas; Dikshit, Trimbak Vinayak; Divekar, Lakshman Purushotam; Doctor, Darabshah Rastamji; Doshi, Chunilal Mansukhram; Dravid, Vishnu Yadneshvar; Ferreira, Octaviano Guilherme; Gada, Tamaji Anant; Gadre, Narayan Krishna; Gadre, Ramchandra Vishnu; Gaydhani, Lakshman Vishvanath; Gandhi, Maganlal Harilal; Gangavali, Raghavendra Nilkanth; Ghanekar, Hari Balaji; Ginvala, Ratanji Fardunji; Gokhale, Raghunath Bhaskar; Jadav, Balvant Babaji; Jinsevale, Nagesh Raghavendra; Joglekar, Damodar Ramchandra; Joshi, Anant Ganesh; Kale, Balkrishna Narayan; Kamlapur, Subaji Shrinivas; Kane, Vaman Vinayak; Kapadia, Chhotalal Krishnavallabh; Kapre, Krishnaji Shivram; Kerur, Swamiracharya Annacharya; Ketkar, Parushottam Damodar; Khadkatkar, Ganesh Vithal; Khade, Balkrishna Ramchandra; Khadilkar, Vaman Damodar; Khambete, Narayan Lakshman; Khare, Dhondo Moreshvar; Khare, Ganesh Raoji; Khare, Mahadev Sakharam; Khare, Ravji Lakshman; Kulkarni, Dhondo Khando; Kulkarni, Kashinath Bapuji; Kunte, Balaji Bhaskar; Limaye, Purshottam Chintaman; Langote, Somaji Mahadaji; Mahaddalkar, Govind Sadashiv; Mahagavkar, Lakshman Narayan; Mankad, Bhagvanlal Jaishankar; Mankad, Nathu Ambashankar; Mehta, Bhogilal Keshavlal; Mehta, Lalchand Rugnath; Modi, Motilal Gokaldas; Narielvala, Chunilal Virchand; Nivasarkar, Mahadev Krishna; Nuganhatti Venkaji Lingo; Padhey, Lakshman Bhaskar; Palande, Nilkanth Ramkrishna; Palvankar, Keshav Moreshwar; Pandya, Ambashanker Thakarsi; Pandya, Jaishankar Himatram; Patel, Maneklal Parmanand; Patel, Rambhai Nararbhai; Patel, Vithal Harjivan; Patvardhan, Narhar Balvant; Phatak, Vaman Hari; Powar, Ganpat Sakharam; Prabhune, Rango Bajaji; Pralhad, Ramchandra Nilkanth; Rajavade, Narhar Bagaram; Rede, Gajanan Babaji; Sadekar, Govind Appaji; Sathe, Mahadev Rabji; Sathe, Vinayak Moreshwar; Satta, Bhagvandas Kashidas; Satvik, Bhujang Raghavendra; Savarkar, Vishnu Vishvanath; Shembekar, Krishnaji Ramchandra; Shikhare, Balvant Hari; Shrotri, Madhav Lakshman; Shukla, Chanilal Tribhovan; Sohoni, Narayan Hari; Sohoni, Vishnu Sadashiv; Solapurkar, Dattatraya Balkrishna; Sonatar, Keshav Bapuji; Telsang, Sadashiv Chenabaso; Thosar, Keshav Raghunath; Vaidya, Vishnu Vithal; Vaze, Ganesh Vasudev; Vepari, Jaikisandas Vijbhukandas; Vin, Thakurlal Durgaram; Framroz Jamshedji.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN CALCUTTA.

THE match, says the *Englishman*, was resumed on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Messrs. Goldney and Tapling, the overnight not outs, going in against the bowling of Corporal Godfrey and Cameron. With the score increased only by 5 runs Tapling was bowled by Godfrey without increasing his overnight score. Telegraph 292-9-2. Shand partnered Goldney, and commenced helping the score immediately. Goldney, too, gave an exhibition of his hitting powers. With the score at 315 the innings came to an end by Goldney being caught by Greenway behind the wickets off Godfrey for a hard hit and well played innings of 34, leaving Shand, not out, 12.

After an interval of 10 minutes the Englishmen took the field, sending in Captain Greenway and Major Owens to face the bowling of Messrs. Shand and Leatham. Shand opened the innings to Major Owens, and sent down a maiden. In Leatham's first over Greenway hit his third ball for a single, and then Major Owens sent the fourth for two, but the last ball Major Owens sent fair into cover point's hands, and Hornsby, who was fielding in that place, held it. Telegraph 3-1-2. Shand then bowled an over to Greenway, who got his third ball to leg for three, but in Leatham's next over Captain Greenway was clean bowled by Leatham. Telegraph 8-2-6. With the score at 55 Hornsby relieved Shand and when the tiffin bell rang Messrs. Collen and Dickson were still together, not out 64 and not out 33 respectively, and the total 106, the two batsmen having put on 98 runs between them since the fall of the last wicket. On resuming play Collen hit a ball from Hornsby hard on to his pads, which bounded back on to his wickets. Telegraph 111-3-66. He had played an excellent and hard hit, but fortunate innings of [illegible] at a time when runs were [illegible] but did not stay long, as after scoring a single he was caught and bowled by Gibson from a hard drive straight back to the bowler. Dickson shortly after followed Collen's bad example by playing a ball hard on to his legs which bounded on to his wickets. Telegraph 122-5-40. Corporal Godfrey followed, but before anything had been added to the score Taylor was beautifully caught by Lawson-Smith, left hand high up at cover point off Gibson. Telegraph 122-6-6. Alexander joined Corporal Godfrey, but following in the footsteps of Messrs. Collen and Dickson; he played on to his pads, and the ball rebounded on to his wicket, he only having a fine cut for four to his credit. Telegraph 134-7-4. Thomas took the vacant place, but Corporal Godfrey's time had come: he was clean bowled by Gibson for six. Telegraph 135-8-5. Nixon joined Thomas who shortly after was caught by Lawson-Smith at cover point off Gibson for two. Telegraph 141-9-2. Hechle, the last man, joined Nixon, but with the score at 153 Hechle was caught in the slips by Leatham off Gibson, thus completing the innings, and being 162 runs to the bad.

Bengal had to follow on, and sent Messrs. Greenway and Nixon to the bowling of Messrs. Gibson and Hornsby. Gibson started with a maiden to Greenway. With the score at 18 Nixon had to leave, caught by Leatham in the slips off Hornsby for an useful and hard hit innings of 15. Telegraph 18-1-15. Greenway, in this innings, also failed to come off, and the score had only been taken to 22, when he was clean bowled by Gibson. Telegraph 22-2-7. Collen and Dickson were then together. With the score at 48, Leatham relieved Gibson, and Collen cut his first for 4, and then a single. Dickson drove him to the off in grand style for 3, Collen followed suit, driving him for three, and Dickson, playing the last ball, treated it in the same way as he did the previous one, and drove him in fine style for 3 more, the over realising no less than 14 runs. With the score at 58 Shand relieved Hornsby. With the score at 70 Gibson relieved Leatham, but Dickson cut his third nicely for four. In Shand's next over, however, he clean bowled Collen for a hard hit, well-played innings of 20. Telegraph 74-3-20. Major Owen joined Dickson, but was bowled first ball. Telegraph 74-4-0. Hechle joined Dickson and put Shand's next ball to leg for a single. With the last ball of his over Dickson hit him hard to mid-wicket-off, but Vernon, who was there, fielded the ball with his left hand and returned sharp to Phillipson, which resulted in his being run out for an useful and well played 31. Telegraph 75-5-31. Attached is the full score with analysis of the bowling.

J. G. VERNON'S XI.

1st Innings.

J G Walker, b Cameron	19
E M Lawson-Smith, c Greenway, b Cameron	54
A E Gibson, b Cameron................................	2
G F Vernon, c Cameron, b Godfrey	66
H Phillipson, b Godfrey................................	65
J H Hornsby, c Godfrey, b Cameron	2
A E Leatham, c Greenway, b Collen	28
G R DeLittle, c Greenway, b Dickson ...	25
G H Goldney, c Greenway, b Godfrey ...	34
J K Tapling, b Godfrey	2
J L Shand, not out	12
Extras...........	6
Total............	315

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

G. F. VERNON'S XI.

1st Innings.

	Ball.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
C C Cameron ...	210	79	10	4
Corpl Godfrey ...	266	123	17	4
H W Dickson ...	35	17	...	1
E W Collen	45	35	1	1
H Hechle.........	45	38	0	0
R E S Thomas...	40	17	1	0

BENGAL.

1st Innings.

C F Greenway, b Leatham	6
Major Owens, c Goldney, b Leatham	2
H W Dickson, b Hornsby............................	40
E W Collen, b Hornsby	66
C C Cameron, c and b Gibson..................	1
Corpl Godfrey, b Gibson	6
G F Alexander, b Hornsby	4
G F Taylor, c Lawson-Smith, b Gibson...	6
R E S Thomas, c Lawson-Smith, b Gibson	2
G St L Nixon, not out..................................	12
H Hechle, c DeLittle, b Gibson	3
Extras........	5
Total............	153

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Bengal—1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
A E Gibson	65	28	5	5
A E Leatham ...	45	34	1	2
F L Shand	45	20	3	...
J H Hornsby...	80	44	5	3
E R DeLittle ...	15	22	...	...

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi and Marseilles with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsay and Mr. and Miss Heorey.

For London—Mr. E. L. Walsh and Revd. J. T. Macmahon.

For Suez—Mr. E. Swinton.]

[illegible]ATHER[illegible]

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.—Observ[illegible] at 8 a.m.—Explanation [illegible]

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi ...	30·117	+ ·056	— ·035	Calm	2	48·6	78·1	46·1	—0·7	47	...	...	...	—0·61
Agra ...	30·122	+ ·150	— ·042	N W	5	52·3	79·6	48·1	+1·1	41	...	...	...	—0·18a
Allahabad ...	30·063	+ ·064	— ·057	Calm	4	49·2	77·0	43·2	—3·2	75	...	...	0·01	—0·59a
Jhansi ...	30·102	+ ·026	— ·031	N W	2	60·0	82·4	53·4	+4·5	42	...	...	...	—0·24a
Jacobabad ...	30·103	+ ·057	— ·065	Calm	1	46·7	84·0	43·6	+2·7	66	...	...	...	[illegible]
Karachi ...	30·101	+ ·072	— ·003	N E	6	58·0	84·1	54·0	—0·7	63	...	...	0·03	+0·02a
Ajmere ...	30·227	+ ·079	+ ·013	Calm	2	46·7	83·2	44·8	+1·3	62	...	...	...	—0·19a
Deesa ...	30·112	+ ·049	— ·017	E	6	55·7	91·3	51·9	+0·9	37	...	...	...	—0·15a
Rajkot ...	30·095	+ ·063	— ·016	S E	4	62·5	90·9	57·0	+6·5	53	...	...	...	—0·35a
Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	30·175	+ ·034	+ ·030	Calm	1	56·3	80·1	43·7	—7·1	42	...	...	...	—0·07a
Saugor ...	30·106	+ ·029	— ·058	S W	10	55·2	78·3	48·0	—2·2	40	...	...	...	—1·55a
Jubbulpore ...	30·157	+ ·033	— ·033	S E	1	46·0	76·9	39·9	—8·3	60	...	...	...	—1·13a
Hoshangabad...	30·163	+ ·050	— ·011	S S E	2	47·9	79·3	45·3	—6·6	72	...	...	...	—1·29a
Khandva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	30·076	+ ·031	— ·042	Calm	3	57·7	79·5	49·9	—4·3	65	...	...	0·01	—1·03a
Nagpur ...	30·106	+ ·034	— ·023	N	4	60·1	83·2	52·2	—2·5	45	...	...	...	—1·53a
Amraoti ...	30·117	+ ·062	— ·006	E N E	4	61·1	86·1	58·3	+1·8	33	...	...	...	—1·74a
Akola ...	30·127	+ ·055	+ ·015	E	2	51·9	85·0	45·2	—7·6	55	...	...	...	—1·25
Surat ...	30·067	+ ·049	— ·006	N N E	L	67·5	91·1	54·0	—2·1	58	1	...	...	—0·13b
Malegaon ...	30·165	+ ·057	+ ·013	W	4	56·4	86·9	45·3	—5·6	35	...	...	...	—1·32a
Bombay ...	30·063	+ ·075	+ ·017	E N E	S	70·5	85·3	68·4	+0·1	78	...	...	...	—0·79a
Poona ...	30·181	+ ·065	+ ·036	Calm	5	56·2	87·0	48·0	—7·1	43	...	...	...	[illegible]
Sholapur ...	30·136	+ ·053	+ ·013	E	7	60·1	90·2	52·1	—5·1	47	...	...	...	—1·71a
Ratnagiri ...	30·050	+ ·059	+ ·033	Calm	4	70·8	92·4	62·4	—3·7	57	...	...	...	—0·71a
Belgaum ...	30·076	+ ·066	+ ·010	Calm	2	65·5	84·8	51·4	—3·8	37	...	...	0·24	—1·52b
Goa ...	30·046	+ ·0[illegible]	[illegible]	E N E	3	72·0	81·2	70·0	...	85	...	...	0·04	[illegible]
Karwar ...	30·034	+ ·042	+ ·012	N E	3	62·1	88·3	59·6	—6·5	82	...	...	...	—3·06b
Mangalore ...	30·027	+ ·038	— ·004	E	3	69·5	84·3	65·2	—4·1	77	...	...	3·38	—0·10
Calicut ...	30·003	+ ·039	— ·015	E N E	5	69·4	85·2	66·7	...	87	...	...	4·96	—3·27a
Cochin ...	30·017	+ ·025	— ·026	S E	L	73·1	87·2	67·3	—4·0	67	...	...	8·02	—1·34
Bangalore ...	30·111	+ ·048	— ·041	E	1	61·4	78·0	50·4	—7·0	78	1	...	1·26	—3·20a
Secunderabad	30·114	+ ·047	— ·037	Calm	3	55·6	85·2	52·1	—4·8	74	...	...	0·79	—1·30a
Masulipatam ..	30·043	+ ·031	— ·013	Calm	1	67·8	83·6	62·6	—4·5	87	...	...	4·02	—4·21a
Bellary ...	30·084	+ ·032	+ ·005	Calm	3	66·5	87·5	56·9	—3·7	42	...	...	0·66	—1·64a
Cuddapah ...	30·060	+ ·030	...	S S E	...	63·9	86·1	58·9	...	80	...	...	3·73	—3·20a
Madras ...	30·032	+ ·019	— ·037	N N W	4	74·3	83·3	67·2	—2·1	77	1	...	15·31	[illegible]
Coimbatore ...	30·033	— ·012	— ·044	E	2	67·0	86·7	63·3	—1·7	85	3	...	1·66	[illegible]
Trichinopoly ...	30·045	+ ·017	— ·008	W N W	4	69·8	86·0	60·3	—7·1	75	...	...	5·15	[illegible]
Negapatam ...	30·012	+ ·017	— ·011	W N W	4	69·7	80·5	67·3	—4·8	79	4	...	15·12	[illegible]
Colombo ...	29·988	+ ·014	— ·016	N	10	80·5	86·0	69·5	...	57	2	...	15·02	[illegible]

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M, Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy. a Fine clear weather. b Fine weather with passing clouds. c Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—There has been a slight local fall at Coimbatore, but at all other stations the barometer has risen. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Berar, and the Bombay Presidency, and slight to moderate in all the remaining districts. Pressure is high in Rajputana and low along the East and West Coasts. The barometer has risen very rapidly at Agra and the small depressions overlying the North-West Provinces has filled up. The barometer is below the average in Mysore, Sind, Gujarat, the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast, but is above it elsewhere. Wind currents remain much the same as reported yesterday, north-north-westerly winds prevailing on the Coromandel Coast and in the North-West Provinces and north-easterly or south-easterly in all other districts. The winds of the last 24 hours appear to have been generally light over nearly the whole country, and this morning's observations indicate a moderate increase at Negapatam, Bombay, and Karachi. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season on the Malabar Coast, but continues to be above it over all the rest of the country, the excess being very great in Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum temperature above 90° was recorded at Ratnagiri, where the reading was nearly 93°. Except in Rajputana and Gujarat, the nights are generally cooler than usual at this season in all districts, and the lowest night temperature was 40° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has risen considerably in the North-West Provinces, and skies are partially cloudy at some few stations in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. No rain fell anywhere during the past 24 hours. The barometric gradients on the West Coast between Surat and Karwar continue somewhat steep, but fine clear weather prevails generally all over the country.

[illegible] HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Col A W Becher, Equerry-in-Waiting to H R H The Duke of Connaught
Major-Genl and Mrs C J East, Secunderabad
Mr A J Cardno
Col H G Saunders, B S C, Poona
Mr and Mrs C McMinn, England
Mrs H R Hastings, England
Revd R B Lockwood, England
Miss Lockwood, England
Lieut T A Fischer, Surat
Mr J G Horsfall, M C S, [illegible]
Miss Horsfall, Delhi
Mr John Slose, Scotland
Dr and Mrs A Silcock, England
Mr and Mrs O K McCallum, England
Mr and Mrs Ditmas, England
Mr G H List, Madras
Mr J H Handley, Poona
Mr C De Rheims, Paris
Mr A Monnier, Paris
Mr T Coaten, Hyderabad
Major Dowdall, Poona
Mr and Mrs K V Hamilton, Meerut
Miss Pirie, Calcutta
Miss McNair, Calcutta
Mr A Carrodi, Paris
Mr and Mrs R Hartmann, Germany
Mr and Mrs C Altenmuller, Germany
Mr G Benner, Germany
Mrs Hastings, Secunderabad
Mrs Hastings, Secunderabad
a Mr A Barres, Brazil
a Mr M Antonnio, do
a Mr M Alvares, do
a Mr A Franco, do
a Mr A Silvaoid, do
a Mr A Correa, do
Mr B De Leao, do
a Mr B Ulff, do
a Mr H Santos, do
a Mr A Franke, Poona
Mr A Tilly, Punjab
a Mr R Jenkinson, Calcutta
a Mr T Alkinssen, Calcutta
a Mr H Hurly, Calcutta
a Mr N G Wait, do
a Mr and Mrs R Lang, England
Col R Study, 1st Man Regt, Troopship Crocodile
Capt and Mrs H Du Buisson, 2nd Lin Regt, do
Lieut A B Hamilton, R A S Bdrs, do
a Lieut E Wintour, M S C, Troopship Crocodile
Lieut H E Cotterill, E S, Surrey, do
Lieut W E Young, 7th Dra Grds, do
Lieut E E Bousfield, 2nd S W B, Troopship Crocodile
Lieut C J Cumberlege, K O S B, Troopship Crocodile
a Lieut R G Munn, 2nd Derby Regt, do
Lieut G A Becher, 1st Norfolk Regt, do
Lieut H E Holman, 2nd Devon Regt, do
Lieut R Cheyne, do
Lieut I L Powys, 2nd O L Inf, do
Lieut H E Anderson, 2nd K O Y L I, do
Surgn and Mrs J Dr[illegible], M S, do
Surgn A E J Croley, M S, Troopship Crocodile
[illegible] A V D, do
Miss W Wilson, do
Mr and Mrs J G Robinson, Calcutta
Mr S J Mercer, Marmagoa
Mr T N Ghose, Bombay
Capt and Mrs R Gimblet, s s Karagola, Bombay
Mr F Place, do
Mr and Mrs W Pearse, Bombay
Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Major and Mrs H Treeve, Border Regt, Bombay
Mr A Yunkerstoff, Bombay
Mr F Lamb, I M, Bombay
Mr F Pickard, I M, Bombay
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr A Conley, do
Mr B Schnabel, Bombay
Mr J Heyn, do
Mr W B Barrett, Bombay
Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr E L Vaughan, M C S, Bombay
Mrs J Fluerie, Bombay
Miss Fluerie, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W Barnhart, do
Mr J Austin, I M, Bombay
Mr W S Jacob, B S C, Bombay
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Mr R T Coggan, Bombay
Mr J North, Bombay
Mr H Blackwell, Bombay
Mr Percy Thompson, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs T Richmond, Tellicherry
Mr and Mrs R C Lees, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J G Mills, R [illegible], Bombay
a Mr and Mrs J Flinks, Bombay
a Revd J D Watter, Bombay
a Mr W Marriott, Alibag
a Mr Dunsterville, do
a Mr A Shuttleworth, Poona
a Mr and Mrs J Robinson, Delhi
a Mr Winchester, C S, Surat
Mr H R Bernard, Burhanpur

Residents left during the week mark (a) thus.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS is the cleanest, neatest, and best furnished Hotel between Bombay and Madras, a capital cook, good attendance, everything satisfactory.—ROCHFORT DAVIES, Mhow.

25 Dec. 1889.

Capital accommodation, perfect cleanliness, and every comfort, excellent in all respects.—G. CARSTENSEN, Esq, Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay.

31 Dec. 1889.

Very clean and homely, had a most excellent tiffin on passing through from Karli, to Khandalla.—E. L. LOVELL, P. and O. Company, and Capt BROWNE, s. s. Assam, P. and O. Company.

29 Dec. 1889.

The place is very clean, nice, servants are civil, and the food is excellent. Wines and liquors cannot be surpassed in Lanowli.—A. H. STILL, Frere Road, Bombay.

29 Dec. 1889.

Everything very clean and comfortable, and well managed in every respect.—MR. and MRS. J. E. WHITING and MISS BURLAND.

2 Jan. 1890.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Dec. 15 Methley Hall (s), 2182 tons, from Liverpool.
15 Idaho (s), 2401 tons, from Middlesbro'
18 Thames (s), 2101 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
24 Khiva (s), 1419 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
27 Mirzapore (s), 2881 tons, from Brindisi, P. and O. Left Aden Dec. 31.
27 Clan Forbes (s), 1591 tons, from Liverpool.
28 Nubia (s), 2319 tons, from Liverpool.
30 Sutlej (s), 2103 tons, from Brindisi, P. and O.
31 Ganges (s), 2111 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
Elba (s), 1498 tons, from Rangoon.
Merida (s), 1487 tons, from Rangoon.
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 31.

Lloyd-Dicken, Major, Bo, 2nd Gloucester, off leave from Mahableshwar.

JANUARY 1.

Dennys, Bo, M Batta, off leave, from Delhi.

JANUARY 2.

King, Lieut, Bo, Lt Horse, on duty, from up-country.

Anderson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, K O York L I, to rejoin Regt, from Deolali.

Dundas, Col, Bo, A V G, on leave.

Montgomery, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Grenadiers on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on leave, to Matheran.

JANUARY 3.

Smith, 2nd Lieut, Bengal 1st R D Fusrs, to join, to Lucknow.

[illegible] 2nd Devon Regt, [illegible] to Rawalpindi.

Kellie, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Mhow.

Stevens, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Hamilton, Lieut, Bengal, 1st K O S Borderers to rejoin to Rangoon.

Butt, Surgn, Bengal, M S, on duty, to Lucknow.

Dundas, Lt-Col, Bo, A V G, on duty, to Poona.

Cumberlege, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st K O S Borderers to join to Rangoon.

Gardner, Capt, Bengal, 1st Cheshire Regt, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 4th January, 1890.

1. Time-table of Practice and Competition for the Bayley Shield and Wyer Cup:—

January 1890.	Bayley Shield. 150, 300 and 500 yards, seven shots each distance. 150 yards, 5 shots kneeling, and 5 standing; 300 yards, 4 shots kneeling, and 3 standing; 500 yards, 4 shots prone and 3 kneeling.	Wyer Cup. 200 and 500 yards, ten shots at each distance. Position any.
Monday, 13	D Co. Practice	A Co. Practice
Tuesday, 14	E do	L H do
Wednesday, 15	B do	A Co. Competition
Thursday, 16	B do	B do
Friday, 17	D Co. Competition	B Co. Practice
Saturday, 18	E do	B do
Monday, 20	B do	B do
Tuesday, 21	B do	B do
Wednesday, 22	A Co. Practice	B do
Thursday, 23	C do	B Co. Competition
Friday, 24	L H do	B do
Saturday, 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, 27	C Co. Competition	[illegible]
Tuesday, 28	L H Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, 29	A Co. do	B Co. Competition

2. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade this day Saturday, the 4th instant.

3. The Regiment will parade for Route Marching on Monday, the 6th instant. Fall in at the Cruikshank Road End of Parade Ground at 9 p.m.—Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

4. The Regiment will furnish a Guard of Honor on Tuesday, the 7th instant, consisting of Captain J. F. Baird, Lieut W Jefferies, T. W. English and one hundred Rank and File, to fall in at the Secretariat at 3-30 p.m.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted "A" Company:—No. 2856 Vol. G. Ford.

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 4th January, 1890.
For the week commencing 30th Dec. 1889.

1. The Signalling class will parade on the Oval this morning at 7 o'clock.

2. The Battery will parade this afternoon at 4-15 at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12-5" R. M. L. Guns.—Dress, uniform and helmets without ball, lodge or chin-chain.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

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2254 Aston Hall (s), Fowler.
2150 City of Dublin (s).

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.
1991 Britannia (s), Brown.

FOR LONDON via KARACHI.
1341 Hesinda (s), [illegible]

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1570 Dora Forster (s), [illegible]
2065 Elektra (s), Lussich.
2440 Imperatrix (s), [illegible]

FOR ANTWERP.
2218 Knight of St. John (s), [illegible]

FOR HAVRE.
2741 Knight Errant (s), Mathews.

FOR HULL.
2131 Durham (s), Mathias.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1716 Clan Macdonald (s), [illegible]
1433 Europe (s), [illegible]

FOR GENOA.
1532 Po (s), [illegible]

FOR MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
1675 Blackheath (s), [illegible]
2411 Sullamet (s), [illegible]

FOR MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
2704 Knight Templar (s), [illegible]

FOR CHINA.
1471 Bisagno (s), [illegible]
1667 Bokhara (s), [illegible]
1602 Gwalior (s), [illegible]
1571 Lombardy (s), [illegible]
1694 Malwa (s), [illegible]
2712 Peninsular (s), [illegible]
1677 Surat (s), [illegible]
1671 Thibet (s), [illegible]

FOR SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.
500 C. Wattana, [illegible]

FOR ADEN.
1589 Siam (s), [illegible]
1250 LaBourdonnais (s), [illegible]

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
I. M. S. Clive, [illegible]
I. M. S. [illegible]
H. M. S. [illegible]
I. M. S. Lawrence, [illegible]
H. M. S. [illegible]
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All that piece of Government Toka land, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses bungalow and chawl, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Sivdi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Shavakshaw Pestonjee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F. Ward No. 1,221 and street No. 149, and F Ward No. 1,222 and street No. 150, containing by admeasurement about 419 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. —, new No. 16,818, old survey No. and new survey No. 1-2,390, which said premises standing in the name of the said Shavakshaw Pestonjee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Sivdi Road aforesaid, on the west by the ground of Moroba Lakhmonjee, on the north by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia and on the south by the property of Gool Mahomed Jackra.

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Bombay, January 4, 1890.

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Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 4, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGE[illegible]

THE s s Ehrenfels, 1,600 tons, Captain Kayser, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff *via* Port Said with 2,539 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Company

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain S Maclanchlan, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta *via* Coast ports, with general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE s s Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain H W Bray, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Jeddah *via* Aden, with a greneral cargo and 1,170 pilgrims. During her voyage there were 16 deaths.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons Captin J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta *via* Coast ports with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs L C Simpson and 2 children, Miss Doundly, and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain A J Windebank, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd and Mrs Hartmann, Revd and Mr. Altermuller, Mr Barmer, Mr Charles Bordes, Col Fraser, and 67 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain W. Major, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Fatine, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Barnes, Surgn-Major and Mrs. Ware and 5 children, and 59 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's. s s Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. Atkinson, Mr. H. Hurbey, Mr. R. Jenkins, and Mr. W. Cooper. For Melbourne—Mr. Thos Bennett, Mr. W. Fraser, and Mr. J. Afair. For Yokohama—Mr. R H. Wright. For Shanghai:—Mr. A. S. Dyer and Mr. W. E. Robbins. For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. W. Pearse, Mr. H. K. Bather, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. E. John, Mr. T. Forbes, and Mr. H. Purdie.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan	A	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Ktof StJohn	2218	Bevis	C	K Nixon & Co.
„ Hozada	1577	Avern	D	B I S N Co.
„ Sullamut	2414	Webber	N	H A L Baladina.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Maritimes Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Po	1934	Anfossi	4	F Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Valle	5	F. Bozzoni.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
„ Elektra	209	Lussich	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Arabia	674	Tico	9	B I S N Co.
„ Europa	1143	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2251	Fowler	13	K. Bates & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2249	Mathews	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jeddah, Dec 17.
3	Ehrenfels (s)	Kayser	Cardiff, Dec 4.
	Sirdhana (s)	Maclanch'n	Calcutta, Dec 11.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, Dec 13.
	Tocopilla (barque)		Mauritius, Nov 25.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi.
	Simla (s)	Major	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Twickenham (s)	Cox	Genoa, &c.
	Peninsular (s)	Webber	China, &c.
	Assam (s)	Brown	Aden.
	Asia (s)	Windebank	Coast ports and Calcutta.

The following vessels were selected for loading yesterday:
Steamer Clan Macdonald, for Liverpool.
„ Kohinur, for Coast Ports and Calcutta.
„ Sullamut, for Liverpool.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvi, &c.
„ Deccan, for Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—2,088¾ cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 75 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, S C Chuterboy; 193 bales cotton A. Sabapathy Moodliar and Co; 36 bales wool, E Sawjee; 98 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales wool, J Khimjee; 75 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 1,650 cwts Nigerseed, Glade and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 8 bales waste silk, A [illegible] and Co; 500 cwts cloves, Tharia Topen; 2,000 cwts wheat, B and A M Hormusjee.

Sullamut s—465 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram.

Clan Macdonald s—20 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts wheat, Napoo Newseed and Co; 50 bales wool, Kia Khooshall; 72 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodliar and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 12 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co, 100 bales cotton, Utamchand Heerjee; 125 bales wool, E Gangji and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and A Hormusjee; 66 bales wool, Kika Khusal; 5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,00 cwts bone meal, N J Chetra; 999 cwts myrabollms, David Sassoon and Co.

City of Dublin s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 1515 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Durham s—8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollam, David Sassoon and Co; 525 cwts myrabollom, Jaitha Veeram.

Durham s—1,000 cwts myrabolloms, Veerjee Hunsraj; 12,900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,900 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co;

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—75 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—584 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,005 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—4,991 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 375 cwts castorseed, Tod Durant and Co; 7,191 cwts groundnuts and 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 720 cwts copra, H J H Essa.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—400 cwts groundnuts and 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,570 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,366 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—80 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 80 pots rose oil, E S Abadia; 56 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 10 cwts roughstone, F Fischer and Co.

Dora Foster s—110 bales cetton, E D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 125 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dora Foster s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 960 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co.

Elecktra s—30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—180 cwts wet dates, Menahem Messa.

FOR LEGHORN.

Po s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—1½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

Lombardy s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

Bisagno s—280 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 60 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee; 85 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co; 15 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, T M Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Ramjee Kanjee; 100 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, H A Esmal and Co; 344 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, T M Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 35 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY:

Bombay, 2nd January, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fahr	29·91
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	·673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	85·3
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·8
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ESE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

CONSOLS recovered a portion of their recent fall yesterday, being quoted by Reuter ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97¼, money in London having become rather easier. The Bank of Englands returns for the week ending on Wednesday disclosed a decrease in the Bank's Reserve of 6 per cent., at 27 per cent. of the Liabilities; but the figures wired show an increase of nearly 5½ million pounds in Private Deposits; and though the Bank rate remained at the lately enhanced quotation of 6 per cent. the market rates of discount were ⅛ per cent. lower for short London Bills, and ⅛ down for six months sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4½ and 3⅞ per cent. respectively.

Silver was ⅛d. higher, Reuter's quotation of 44⅛d. per oz. being confirmed by private telegrams. Rupee Securities were unchanged in Fours at £68⅞, but ⅛ higher in 4½ per cents. at £71⅞. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ½ per cent., returning to the old quotation of 107½. A lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta, and the same amount on Madras, were placed by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 5 1-32d., which shows an advance of 1-16d. on the regular allotments on the previous day, and of 1-32d. on the extra sales thereafter. The weekly shipments of Specie were heavy, consisting of £310,000 in Silver, and £80,000 in Gold, all for this port.

Quotations from Paris make French Rentes ⅛ per cent. higher at 84⅞; and Exchange on London further advanced two centimes, say to francs 25·25½.

No change is reported in the General Produce Markets.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening at an advance of 1-16d. in spot Mid. American at 5-58d. per lb., and of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in American Arrivals, Surats being unaltered in value. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, of which 10 per cent. were Surats. The Imports were 69,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, April Futures were 8 points higher at 10·30 cents; but the spot price was still unaltered at 10¼ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales (apparently for two days), and the total figures since the opening of the season now give the following comparison with the two preceding years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts......	31,000	26,000	22,000
Five days' do.	171,000	178,000	130,000
Since 1st September	4,268,000	3,788,000	4,098,000

Here we have had a steady market for the staple to-day, but no change in prices, and the business transacted has been upon only a moderate scale, aggregating under 1,500 bales of ready new stuff, consisting principally of Bengals, at Rs. 180-1; Julgaum, at Rs. 206-7; and Barsee, at Rs. 220-30; but including a little Damurgaum, at Rs. 215; Sheagaum, at Rs. 213; Nuggur, at Rs. 209; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 226 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm again in presence of a good demand from shippers, and a considerable business has transpired; but prices are quoted as before, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,669 bales.
Wheat	19,793 owt.
Linseed	1,163 „
Rapeseed	410 „
Gingelly	10,113 „
Ground Nuts	2,436 „

FREIGHTS are steady. The Knight Templar (s) has been berthed for Hull and has engaged most of the cargo required at 20s. per ton. The Clan Forbes (s), to arrive, has been fixed for picked ports at 20s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at an advance of 3-32d. in demand Bank Bills, and of ⅛d. in three months' sight Credits, on last Monday's closing quotations, and rates for remittance afterwards advanced 1-32d. to our quotations, a good deal having been done in Bank Demand thereat for ready, and at 1s. 5d. for delivery to the end of February. It has, however, been a quiet day for Private Bills, the supply of which has been checked by the higher rates. Forward Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 7-32d. for March, 1s. 5 3-16d. for April, and 1s. 5 5-32d. for May delivery, our final ready quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5¼d.	„
France do.	1·81¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had another serious drop to-day, opening at 97½ for Fours for cash, and the coming settlement against last Monday's [illegible] ary account. Rates soon declined further ⅛ per cent. for this Paper in all positions, and, at closing, 97 was quoted for Money and the settling day on Monday. In the other Paper 102½ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—Mill scrip continues out of favour, and we report a decline of Rs. 30 in Hyderabad Deccan; of Rs. 20 in Morarji Gokaldas; of Rs. 10 each in Queen, Ripon, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 in Oriental; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit, at our quotations. Lukmidas Khimji are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 820. Munmar Press are Rs. 7½ lower, at Rs. 200. Bombay Fire are down Rs. 25, at Rs. 825. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 177½. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,265 per share.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market is firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4½
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	87⅞
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68⅞
4½ per cent.	71⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44⅛d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £ 17,900,000, increase, £ 100,000; public deposits £ 6,100,000, increase, £ 100,000; other deposits £ 29,000,000, increase, £ 5,400,000; other securities, £ 27,800,000, increase, £ 6,100,000; notes and gold, £ 9,300,000, decrease, £ 300,000. The Bank's reserve is 27 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 3.—The barometer has risen everywhere. Conditions in general are unchanged. The high pressure area is overlying north-western India and relatively low readings are manifest over the Bay. Area of the wind directions are fairly normal, and the force is generally moderate or light. Strong winds in the Gangetic Plain having fallen, temperature changes are generally small except on the hill, where a brisk rise is reported. Mean temperature is in excess of the average in Burma and Northern and Central India, and in defect on the Peninsula, but excess on the hills between 10° and 15°. Is weather very fine, and no rain is reported. No sign of immediate change.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
* Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 3rd Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	4	53	2	8
Teheran	3	6	56	...	44
Suez	3	6	48	...	58

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 3rd Jan. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	30	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	2
„ Madras	...	39	...	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to 30th December, is as follows:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 28th December 1889	£11,067,000
Balance to be remitted from 29th December 1889 to 31st March 1890	£ 3,622,900

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

LODGE—January 3, Jeremiah Lodge, late of the Indor Ice House, aged 86 years. The funeral will leave the European General Hospital premises at 3-45 p.m. this day.—Friends please accept this invitation.

REPORTER—January 3, at the residence of her husband, Girgaum, near Allbless Baug, Bai Goolbai, wife of Edulje Rustomjee Reporter, aged 58 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—December 28, at Abbottabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major A W Mackenzie, M B, 3rd Sikhs, of a daughter.

SMITH—December 24, at Monghyr, the wife of C C Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEE—OBBARD—December 30, at the Cathedral, Calcutta by the Rev Welbore MacCarthy, Harry Lee, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Anderton, youngest daughter of General Obbard, Loutoun, Cheltenham

DEATH.

LE MESURIER—December 28, at Darjeeling, Henry, only son of Edward Le Mesurier, of Quebec, Canada, aged 19 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1890.

THE four busy days which his Excellency the Governor has passed in Ahmedabad will leave their mark on that picturesque, but hitherto very insanitary, city. Lord Reay, when performing his part in the last, and perhaps the most important of seven, ceremonies, remarked, that he had never spoken in vain in Ahmedabad, for whatever suggestion he made during one visit, he found on the next occasion that efforts had been made to carry it out. The occasion on which this encouraging reflection was made was the inauguration of the new drainage works. Mr. James, the Collector, who has done so much in conjunction with Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal, the President of the Municipality, and Mr. Doig, the Executive Engineer, to elaborate the drainage scheme, stated that, although a lakh and a half has been devoted to the preliminaries, he is afraid that even now when the works have been begun, they may not be carried out. The Collector believed from past experience that it would be a mistake to suppose that because works have been begun, they will be carried through without criticism and obstruction. With some twelve years experience in Bombay of the success with which a drainage scheme adopted with unanimity has been delayed in its construction by the criticism and obstruction of those who proposed its adoption, we cannot venture to pronounce Mr. James' sad saying too pessimistic. He did not speak without warrant. The proposal to drain the city which Mr. Runchorelal pressed on the new Municipality made him the object of reproaches and denunciation, although he was justified in his action by the knowledge that Dr. Hewlett and Sir Theodore Hope, both experts in such matters, were of opinion that the mortality of the city would be reduced by one-half if a proper drainage system were carried out. This is the experience in Calcutta, where the drained districts showed a rate of mortality less by one-half than that prevailing in the undrained suburbs. Lord Reay very pointedly said that local self-government has a great part to play in the construction of public works for the benefit of the people, in the prevention of sickness, and the reduction of the rate of mortality, and that "by its works you shall know it" may be said of local self-government. This aspect of the matter has indeed forced itself upon public attention even in London, where the ratepayers find themselves face to face with heavy expenditure rendered necessary by the fallacious economy which shrank from supplying a few years since proper drainage appliances in the new schools when they were under construction. A certain amount of education under the stern teaching of sickness and mortality seems to be necessary to bring local boards to fully appreciate the weight and measure of their responsibilities in matters so completely outside the experience of the individual members in their private capacity. They start back [illegible] figures far beyond any which they met in their daily life. Mr. James frankly acknowledged that the drainage of a great city is "a stupendous work," and Lord Reay with equal frankness admitted that the works which have been undertaken will tax the community heavily. The drainage works which Colonel Ducat hoped might be constructed at an outlay of eight lakhs will cost eighteen, and the waterworks will take another seven lakhs and a half.

The expenditure of twenty and a half lakhs on sanitary improvements will, however, reduce the death-rate and diminish sickness. His Excellency pointed out that local boards "are expected to grapple with the difficulties with which schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the people are beset," and asked them "not to shudder at the expense involved in successfully carrying them out. While they are in their right in seeing that money is not squandered, it is their duty to find ways and means for really useful work of which the present generation will reap the first fruits, and future generations the full benefit." It is to be hoped that this clear and emphatic doctrine of public duty will be taken to heart by all to whom it was addressed both in Ahmedabad and elsewhere. It appears that in deciding on the best scheme for draining the capital of Guzerat, it was necessary to choose between the three courses which so often confront human intelligence when some unusual difficulty has to be coped with. According to a system found efficacious elsewhere, the "solid exuviæ" of the city have been during the last few years removed by a light tramway to a spot three miles from the tower. What has now to be done is to provide for the removal of the sullage, which will of course be considerably augmented in volume next year, when the new water-supply is brought into the city. The more conservative proposed that the sullage should be removed in pails; that proposal need not, one would suppose, have occupied the attention of engineers for any great length of time. The choice lay really between a system by which the sullage would be removed by gravitation in open drains—the system which has been adopted in Baroda—and the removal by gravitation in closed underground sewers. It was decided that whether open drains or closed sewers were adopted, the contents should, once outside the city, be taken in an underground sewer for a distance of two miles and then utilised as manure for a farm the soil of which being light sand is well adapted for sewage irrigation. Two million gallons of sullage daily will be available, and it is expected that the farm will yield a large return. The underground conduit will be first constructed, and a small portion of the city drained with sewers and the houses connected thereto as an experimental measure. If the experiment succeed—and "if means permit"—the rest of the city will then be drained. We here touch the source of Mr. James' anxiety as to the future; there is, judging by our Bombay experience, a moral certainty that every step in the direction of the completion of the scheme thus "experimentally" begun will have to be fought for, and the result will be, if not obstruction, delay and disappointment. Lord Reay, who rightly claims to have given considerable attention to public works and the problems therein involved, expresses approval of the choice of gravitation as the means of removing the sullage from the city, which is undoubtedly the best and the most economical when the ground allows of a sufficient fall and the sewers are sufficiently filled with liquid to give them the requisite scour and prevent deposit and silting up. The fact that only a small part of the city is to be placed in the first instance in connection with the underground main drain is, however, to repeat the fatal mistake made in Bombay from which most of our present difficulties arise. The Governor suggested that when the expert in sanitation now on his way to Bombay arrives, the Municipality of Ahmedabad should induce him to proceed for twelve hours to that city, and give an opinion on the best course to pursue. The suggestion is one which should be acted upon. There is a real economy in obtaining authoritative recommendations that may save inexperience from delusive economies which waste a great deal of money. A remarkable illustration of this danger was pointed out by the Governor in the course of his reply to the address presented to him when inaugurating the drainage works. The desire to carry out the new water-works as cheaply as possible suggested the possibility of saving Rs. 30,000 by making a reduction in the height of the water-tower provided in the plans. Lord Reay showed by figures that the loss of pressure thus occasioned would entail an increase in the calibre of the iron pipes which would increase the outlay by one lakh and fifteen thousand rupees—a heavy price to pay for a saving of thirty thousand.

The woeful experience of the London School Board, which is just now occupying the attention of Sir Richard Temple and other economists, illustrates the perils which surround those who, when sanitary works are on hand, seek to gain an ephemeral popularity by effecting a delusive saving in the estimates. Sir E. H. Currie declared at a meeting held the day before the last mail left London that the evils which are now complained of are due to the tremendous pressure put on all concerned in the earlier years of the board, to keep down expenses, and no one was more abused than himself for endeavouring to get the Board to do what was necessary. The Board is now compelled to expend twice the amount of money formerly required. This however is not the whole of the mischief done. The Board has the pain of receiving reports showing that from one school seventy-two children are absent from illness, from others that the teachers are suffering from inhaling sewer gas, from another that the only remedy is to take up and relay the whole system of drains, which had been tampered with from time to time in the endeavour to remedy original defects. In August 1884 the rectifying of foul drains in Board schools came to over £5,000. One of the councillors stated that an examination of the buildings would show that they had been very badly put up, that inferior materials had been used, and under-paid labour employed. An expert when sent to make enquiry thrusting his rule into the "footings" declared that the building was a lie upon the face of it. All this entails an immense outlay to set matters right. Sir Richard Temple who at one time succeeded in reducing the school assessment by a penny in the pound, has to announce that the expenditure for the coming year will be £1,760,000. This means that the rate which last year was just below eight pence in the pound on an assessment of thirty-one millions, and is this year a fraction less than nine pence, will be next year at least ten pence in the pound on an assessment of thirty-one and a half millions. This enormous increase is generally attributed to the cost of buildings and repairs. It is true that Sir Richard Temple demurs to this view of the matter, but he admits that buildings are now being completed on a scale more liberal than was originally contemplated as sufficient, and also that the recently discovered defects in some of the buildings will cost £15,000 this year, and perhaps more. This is a heavy fine to pay for improvident parsimony when the buildings were constructed. When a London School board with an experienced administrator like Sir Richard Temple to guide its counsels has such an experience, the need for light and leading in Ahmedabad, and other Indian cities more in evidence, cannot be doubted.

THE *Lancet* seems from a Central News telegram to put a somewhat disquieting construction upon the influenza epidemic in Europe, the virulence of which has by no means abated. Our medical contemporary appears to have adopted the long-debated theory that epidemics of influenza are to be interpreted as premonitions of cholera, for it anticipates an outbreak of cholera in Europe during the present year. Cholera, indeed, has been seriously prevalent of late in Persia, the Euphrates Valley, and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, and it has run its course along the line which has usually been the route followed in previous incursions of cholera in Europe—a land route, as the European devisers of quarantine restrictions upon shipping from India and the East persistently forget. The cholera epidemic in these countries was preceded by droughts, and in Southern Russia also there has been drought, which is one of the conditions often preceding choleraic visitations. Influenza epidemic is another, and in drawing the inference which it appears to have done, from the prevalence of that malady in Europe at the present time, the *Lancet* has much more on its side than the opinion of the Russian physician who has recently re-stated the case for the sequential relation of cholera to influenza. Expert observers of cholera phenomena in India have noticed a connection between the two frequent enough to lend a certain weight to the theory in question. The prevalence of catarrhal affections indicates a condition of the mucuous membrane favourable to the action of choleraic influences, and has often been regarded by the medical authorities in India as a reason for adopting precautions against the greater malady. If in England the local authorities are put on their guard, and are induced to take vigilant measures for the removal of insanitary conditions, the forebodings of medical journalism will be of service to the public. The need for precautions is greater on the Continent—in Paris, for instance, where the water-supply has run short, and people are drinking water, which even a mofussil Municipality in India would think detrimental to public health. If the authorities on the Continent are able by sanitary measures to shake the theory that there is a sequential relation between the two diseases, we may learn to look even upon the outbreak of influenza as a providential visitation.

THE Allahabad paper is much perplexed at learning that "our Indian Admiral" has received sealed orders at Trincomalee to go to some destination which is a secret unknown to all else in the fleet. The questions as to the whither have not yet received any satisfactory answer in the North-West, and therefore it is opined that the destination is Goa and not the East Coast of Africa, and the only reason assigned is that Goa is the nearest Portuguese possession. One guess is as good as another. We do not forget that Bombay was at one time a Portuguese possession, and that it still is blessed with a considerable Portuguese population. If Admiral Fremantle has these facts in his mind he may prefer to steam his gallant little fleet to the Bombay harbour and bring his guns to bear upon the defences, rather than waste his time in taking Goa, which might be annexed by an order of the Bombay Government, published in the *Gazette*. The Admiral and his sea-dogs would get much more loot by holding Bombay and its mills to ransom than by an inglorious descent on Goa. Once in possession of Bombay, an enterprising naval commander might easily send a few bluejackets to make a raid on Allahabad, and burn the newspaper offices which are guilty of the grave offence of spreading false news about naval operations, the success and *eclat* of which depend on absolute secrecy.

ANOTHER local honour is announced to-day in the bestowal of a baronetcy upon Sir Albert Sassoon. It is well-known that the new baronet was some years ago offered a baronetcy, but that with becoming modesty he declined it and remained satisfied with the lesser dignity of knight bachelor. Though Sir Albert Sassoon has long ceased to be in our midst we still look upon him as a Bombay citizen, whose interests have not ceased to be connected with the prosperity of this city, and this new accession of honour will be heard of with much satisfaction in Bombay, where he has by no means been forgotten.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attended by Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye and Captain Ferguson, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay last evening from Poona, and alighted at 6 p.m. at the Victoria Terminus, where they were met by Lord and Lady Reay, Major Cooper, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Dufferin, and Major Sawyer and Captain Bode, of the Bombay District Staff, and Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-Waiting to the Duke, who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. After a few minutes' conversation, the Duke and Duchess drove over to the Royal Yacht Club, where they dined at a later hour. At half-past 9 o'clock last night, their Royal Highnesses, attended by Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, Colonel Becher, and Captain Ferguson, left from the Victoria Terminus by the Calcutta mail train.

THERE was no business of [illegible] transacted at the meeting of the [illegible] ing Committee yesterday.

AT the meeting of the Beng[illegible] Sir Charles Paul will present [illegible] Select Committee on the rules [illegible] business at the meetings of the [illegible] Henry Harrison will introduce [illegible] the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1[illegible] 1887, and move that it be ref[illegible] Select Committee. Sir Henry will al[illegible] the reports of the Select Committee [illegible] Bill to consolidate the Calcutta and the [illegible] Police Superannuation Funds, and on [illegible] to consolidate and amend the law rela[illegible] Port of Calcutta, with the clauses of [illegible] be considered.

A MADRAS native paper cont[illegible] following advertisement:—"Important no[illegible] Brahmin gentleman of young age, holding [illegible] Government appointment, desires to [illegible] Brahmin virgin widow. He is of Brah[illegible] and Shatamarshana Gotram. He is [illegible] particular that the girl should be of his [illegible] the Brahmin caste. Apply for further particulars to the Secretary to Hindu Marriage [illegible] Association, Mount Road, Madras."

THE editor of the *Rangoon Ga*[illegible] indulgent to his staff at the expense of his [illegible]. In the issue of the 21st instant it is [illegible]:—"As we would like our staff to witness [illegible] the sports to be held to-day in honor of [illegible] H. Prince Albert Victor, we purpose grant[illegible] the indulgence. We must therefore ask [illegible] to excuse the non-appearance of [illegible] Saturday's edition of the story 'By ord[illegible] Czar.'"

A MADRAS paper urges, amo[illegible] reasons why a certain popular civilian in [illegible] Presidency should be confirmed in his acting [illegible], that "he is all things to all men and [illegible] there, and his engaging characteristics [illegible] sportsman and a member of society are alli[illegible] reputation as a public functionary tha[illegible] much credit."

FERRELL'S Comedy and Burle[illegible] Company announce a short season of comedi[illegible] burlesques at the Novelty Theatre, commen[illegible] on Saturday next, January 11. Since last a[illegible] in Bombay Mr. Ferrell has completely [illegible] his company, and it will be seen from [illegible] advertising columns that the present comb[illegible] contains names quite new to Bombay. Mi[illegible] Ford has already made her mark in C[illegible], but up to the present we have not seen he[illegible] Bombay stage. Mr. Ferrell also brings [illegible] of the old favorites, and we have [illegible] doubt that a season of comedies such as Mr. Ferrell announces for his repertoire will prove [illegible] acceptable to our play-going public. The initial performance will take place on Saturday next, when the farcical comedy, "The Arabian Nights," will be presented. Reserved seats can now be [illegible] at Messrs. Soundy and Company.

THE evil habit of going too long without food, says the *Hospital*, is one from which many people suffer in the present hurrying age. Men sit in their offices, women rush about at their shopping, and both become so absorbed in their interests that the period of hunger is allowed to [illegible], and the period of fatigue and depression to set in. The worst of it is that once the second stage is reached the desire for food is gone, and after many hours' abstinence the man or woman is too exhausted to digest a meal when they get it. To avoid this extreme, it is only necessary to take the most light and rapid repast during the hungry stage. A glass of milk, a cup of bovril, or merely a biscuit while hungry, will prevent the after-loss of appetite. And yet many prefer to ruin their health rather than take the trouble to turn into a dairy shop and drink a glass of milk.

BESIDES the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, which has long ranked among the wonders of the world, the discovery of other caves still larger has been recently reported, together with immense mounds containing pre-Columbus relics, the ruins of a large ancient town near Middlesborough, and a natural bridge rivalling that in Virginia.

AN entirely new mineral substance has been found in Kentucky. It is a soft clay, pink and white in colour, which, when pressed and allowed to harden gradually, resembles meerschaum. The natives call it meerschaum and make pipes of it, and the pipes are coloured by the nicotine; but experts say that it is an entirely different substance, and are puzzled as to its origin.

SOME of the worst quarters of New York City have been lighted with the electric light, and a great decrease in crime has resulted.

[illegible] We have now a Prince Louis [illegible] as the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Russian [illegible] regiment of Dragoons stationed at Nishni-Novgorod.

IN Germany and in Russia there are special hospitals for the treatment of morphinomaniacs. It is affirmed that in one of the countries they have their "morphine parties," just as we have in England our tea or wine parties, and that the company innoculate each other with the drug.

IT may be interesting to British subjects engaged in tuition in France to know that, if they wish to teach in French schools, they must apply for a legal domicile, and, further, that after five years from the date of obtaining such legal domicile they must apply for letters of naturalisation as French subjects.

A GRATIFYING addition has been made to the number of Irish tenants who own the soil they cultivate. The Earl of Egmont has sold the whole of his estate in Kilkenny and Tipperary for £[illegible],000, the farmers getting the land at fifteen years' purchase. This is the largest single transaction yet effected under the Ashbourne Act.

MOUNT ARARAT was lately ascended by a girl of 17. She is said to be the first of her sex to accomplish the dangerous feat.

THE indefatigable Mr. Gladstone is said to be working, in his leisure moments, at a new series of Greek myth studies.

THIS is the story of a New York romance:—Susie King, the sixteen-year-old daughter of well-to-do parents, living in Tenth Avenue, was the liveliest, merriest child, very pretty, with dark hair and eyes. Then she met her fate—a young man who was entirely unaware of the passion he inspired in her. She confided her attachment to one or two of her playmates, and complained that her love was unreciprocated, and that she did not care to live. They laughed at such childish folly. But one day last week Susie wrote a note bidding her friends farewell, took a dose of rat poison, and died after six hours of agony.

MORALITY flourisheth apace in Vienna. Forty-six first-class firms dealing in different classes of merchandise have formed an association to oppose the existing loose and dishonest customs in trade, including the giving of short weights and measures.

A GREAT deal of Prince Bismarck's [illegible] towards Russia comes from the [illegible] German speculators have plunged deeply in their purchases of Russian paper. All the Russian scrip which the London market threw off ten years ago was greedily bought up in Germany and has been held by the imprudent buyers, all their efforts to palm them off upon the French having failed.

RATHER untrue to its anti-Clerical traditions, but full of fervour in the interests of art, the Municipal Council of Paris has voted a sum of £200, on the motion of a Radical [illegible], for the restoration of the splendid stained glass windows of the Church of Saint Etienne du Mont. These windows were the work of [illegible], Finaigrier, and Le Prince, and had partly escaped the revolutionists of the Terror.

THERE are three reasons why the Archduke Charles Louis, who ought by right to succeed to the Austrian throne, is not considered [illegible] successor to Franz Joseph—first, he is a determined Russophil, dislikes the Hohenzollerns, and is mistrusted by them; second, he hates [illegible] altogether, and is a man of no great firmness, [illegible] generous, amiable, and a good fellow [illegible]; third, he is obnoxious to the Hungarians because of his Russophilism, and because [illegible] visits Hungary.

MR. E. B. STEEDMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Multan, is dangerously ill. He only lately joined the district on return from furlough.

OF the many excellent ideas which have been put into practice at Toynbee Hall, that of a travellers' club is one of the [illegible] interesting. The club was started two years ago, when about eighty persons made an expedition to [illegible] at a total cost to each member of [illegible] for the three weeks' tour, of something [illegible]. This year two excursions were [illegible] one to Verona and Venice at Easter, and the other later on to Switzerland. Next year it is proposed to visit Siena, Perugia and Assisi.

THE rifle raid goes on apace, the [illegible] Irish Fusiliers have lost two from their [illegible] had *en route* from Peshawar to [illegible]; the Royal Scots Fusiliers lost 5 on [illegible] they arrived at Rawalpindi, the 27th [illegible] one has been stolen from the 1-5th [illegible]. The raid on the R. S. F. was made on [illegible] Institution tents, and the thief [illegible] the rifles, but actually stole a revolver [illegible] containing money from under the [illegible] ed officer's head.

TELEGRAMS.

[[illegible] NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible] ALBERT SASSOON.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

[illegible]soon, Knight, has been made a B[illegible]

[illegible] CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

[illegible] expression to the apprehen[illegible]break of cholera may occur in E[illegible]

[illegible]RIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

[illegible] the Sagasta Ministry has become [illegible] their resignation is believed to be im[illegible]

[illegible] OF RUSSIAN EXILES IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

[illegible] been received of the massacre of a [illegible] exiles by the Russian autho[illegible]

[illegible] made to seize a secret printing [illegible] suspected of being used for Nihi[illegible] thirty of the exiles were killed [illegible]

[illegible] that the Cossack Guard aided [illegible]

[illegible]STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

[illegible] works at Seraing, near [illegible]rations, storming [illegible]

[illegible]ONDON PRESS.

[illegible]ONDON, JAN. 3.

[illegible] London denies the [illegible]ews that the Sultan had [illegible] to suppress certain London [illegible] of their having published un[illegible]oncerning affairs in Crete.

[illegible]NZA ON THE CONTINENT.

[illegible]NERAL IGNATIEFF ILL.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Many prominent personages on the Continent are suffering from influenza.

General Ignatieff is dangerously ill with it.

GREECE AND RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IN CRETE.

ODESSA, JAN. 3.

It is stated here that an understanding has been come to between Russia and Greece in regard to Crete.

Greece will actively defend the Cretans, and Russia will in that case give her moral support.

THE LONDON POLICE ATTACKED WITH INFLUENZA.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Numbers of the London police are affected with influenza and have been invalided.

IRISH RAILWAY EMPLOYES' STRIKE.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The porters on the Dublin and Wexford Railway have struck work for higher wages.

The train service is irregular, and the company are endeavouring to replace the men, who are supported, however, by the men employed on other lines.

ILLNESS OF M. DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, JAN. 3.

M. de Lesseps is ill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A SOUVENIR TO ADMIRAL COMMERELL.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Emperor William presented a sword to Admiral Commerell as a souvenir of the review of the British fleet, at which his Majesty was present.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Calcutta was *en fete* to-day since early morning. There was hurrying to and fro, and the excitement and bustle reached their climax at noon, when streams of people were seen issuing from every creek and corner of the city wading their way to Prinsep's Ghat. By 3 p.m. thousands of carriages had lined the road from the river side to Government House, while a seething, surging mass of human heads were moving about the Maidan, occupying every vantage-ground to catch a glimpse of the future Emperor of India, and give him a right hearty royal welcome to the metropolis. Over the reception pavilion floated the Royal standard, on either side of which were a number of smaller flags on the cornice facing the river. In the centre was a large-sized silver Star of India, underneath which was a design bearing the words, "Welcome to Calcutta" which was very pretty, indeed, with fan flags on either side, both ends of the cornice lower down being similarly decorated with fan flags. The pillars were decorated with red and white flags intertwined with garlands of evergreens, at the foot of each pillar being a number of flower pots. The centre of the cornice, facing the Maidan, was set off with a large fan of flags with a wreath in the centre supported on either side by a similar fan of flags and wreaths, while outside the Ghat, on either side, were four poles decorated with banners and flags and shields. For the accommodation of the public there were five tiers of seats giving the appearance of an amphitheatre, sufficient to contain 2,000 people. The seats were divided into seven blocks, forming together an imposing grand stand constructed of solid brick work. The dais was placed in the centre of the Ghat, and was of masonry work; it was lined with carpet, handsomely encircled with hand-rails of scarlet velvet with brass stanchions, bell ropes, and tassels of scarlet and gold. The route all along was lined by the military, under excellent arrangements made by Brigadier-General Auchinleck, commanding the Presidency District. Troops were drawn up in two ranks facing the centre of the road and extended at intervals, allowing as near as possible a front of three yards per man. The space between the men in the streets was equally divided as far as possible, sufficient room being left behind each of the ranks and facing the centre of the road to allow carriages in single line to pass behind the troops, thus preventing any impediment to public business. The steamer Kistna left Rangoon on Tuesday morning, experiencing fine weather the whole way with a slight head sea. She arrived at Sandheads at two o'clock yesterday, where she took a pilot on board and anchored at Saugor the same evening. This morning she weighed anchor and arrived here at quarter to four in the afternoon. The Prince's apartments were fitted up sumptuously and arrangements were made for every possible comfort. The vessel was lit throughout by electric light. The Prince's suite consists of Sir Edward Bradford, Lord Claude Hamilton, Captain Halford, Captain Harvey, Captain Edwards, and Dr. Jones. Just as the Kistna cast anchor at quarter after four Lord Beresford, Sir John Ware Edgar, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, and Mr. J. L. Mackay, of the B. I. S. N. Company, went in a steam launch to wait upon the Prince. Shortly after the booming of the guns from Fort William was announced, the Prince and party had embarked on board the steam launch. As she neared the pontoon, many vessels in harbour, which were decorated with bunting, dipped their flags in honour of the Prince. A party from the Austrian war vessel Aurora also came on shore to receive his Royal Highness. On alighting, the Prince was received by H. E. the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, and from this point the official programme was punctiliously observed. A few minutes before the reading of the Corporation address, his Royal Highness spent a minute or two in admiring the casket prepared by Messrs. Hamilton and Company, a magnificent specimen of silversmith's art. Sir Henry Harrison then read an address, to which the Prince replied as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Corporation of Calcutta,—It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that I to-day find myself in Calcutta, the metropolis of her Majesty's Indian Empire, and I need hardly say how much this gratification is enhanced by your presentation of an address which has just been read, couched, as it is, in terms of eloquent loyalty, and bidding me as the grandson of her Majesty the Queen-Empress a welcome to your city. Ever since my arrival in India, now two months ago, I have been immensely struck by the intense feeling of affection and devotion to the throne and person of her Majesty the Queen-Empress that animates all races and classes in this country, and the splendid manner in which, from a desire to give expression to this feeling, I have been received and welcomed throughout my tour, and at each place I have visited, has astonished and greatly impressed me. My journey has so far been one of continual pleasure, wonder, and instruction, and nowhere has this been the case more than in Upper Burma, to which I have just paid an all too short visit, for it is to me a perfect marvel that such complete order and evident contentment should have been secured and established in the short period that has elapsed since it was brought within the confines of the British Empire. I am now looking forward with equal interest to my tour through Bengal and the northern provinces, in which I feel sure that, large as the expectation, my experiences of the past have undoubtedly led me to form, they will be more than realized. With all sincerity I endorse the hope so gracefully expressed in your address that my visit, whilst adding to the attachment already existing to the Crown, may not be without its good effects upon myself. I can assure you that I shall carry with me from these shores a lively interest and regard for all the Indian subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and, as I know to be the case with my father, their sentiments will ever find a foremost place in my heart. In conclusion let me, gentlemen, thank you very sincerely for your cordial welcome, which will be as highly appreciated by her Majesty and my parents, as it is by myself. Since the steamer dropped anchor I have received copies of less than 116 messages of welcome from the communities, municipalities, and associations of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Assam, of the value of which I am deeply sensible."

After this ceremony was over the Viceregal party with the Prince returned to Government House.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

The steamer bringing H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor from Burma was signalled at Diamond Harbour early this morning, and his Royal Highness was expected to land at Calcutta about four in the afternoon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Travers, of the 2nd Gurkhas, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain as Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Jopp has arrived in Calcutta to officiate as Consulting Engineer to Government Railways during Colonel Luard's absence on leave.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Indian Railway Bill have held a preliminary meeting, at which they have settled the basis on which to work during the next six weeks, before presenting their final report.

BELUCHISTAN REGULATIONS.

The new Beluchistan regulations will shortly be published. The Chief Commissioner will be given the powers of a High Court, except as regards European British subjects, who will come under the jurisdiction of the Lahore Chief Court.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

At to-day's Legislative Council Sir R. Crossthwaite introduced the Bill to facilitate the disposal of business of Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in places where there are Small Cause Courts. By the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act the Chief Commissioner may confer upon the Assistant Commissioner jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts. If the intention of the Legislature were carried out [illegible] disposed of by Tahsildars, and all cases cognisable by Naib Tahsildars, would have to be dealt with by Assistant Commissioners, which would burden the latter with more work than they could dispose of. To meet this difficulty, the proposed amendment would enable the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to distribute business in Civil Courts as he thinks fit, so that all Small Cause Court suits exceeding in value a certain amount, shall be tried by Assistant Commissioners, while suits of lower value are left to be dealt with by the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar.

MR. PRICE ON LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. Price, Chief Secretary to Government, leaves for Australia on leave, on the 13th instant. Mr. Galton acts for him.

CRICKET: MADRAS VS. 21ST HUSSARS.

In the cricket match played between Madras and the 21st Hussars, the former beat by an innings and 75 runs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JAN. 3

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Khiva, extra, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 3.

The French mail steamer Niemen, from Calcutta, arrived.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BRADLAUGH AND SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., and Sir William Wedderburn left Bombay by the English mail steamer. Handbills announcing the time and place of the departure had been distributed over the city; and the members of the reception committee, the Indian delegates to the recent Congress who happened to be still in Bombay, and the general public, had been invited to be present on the occasion. There was, as might have been expected, a large concourse of people of different classes and creeds at the Apollo Bunder, from an early hour yesterday afternoon. And there were also many basket-loads of flowers to symbolise the esteem and good-will of the people towards the friends whom they had met to honour at their departure. Some excitement and enthusiasm were the necessary concomitants of an assembly met together under such circumstances. Among those present were Messrs. A. O. Hume, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dinsha E. Vacha, N. G. Chandavarkar, Damodhardas Thackersey Modjee, Amir-ud-din Tyebjee, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Ganesham Nilkant, Tookaram Tattia, Maneksha J. Taleyarkhan, Virchand Dipchand, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gocallas, V. A. Modak, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, A. M. Dharumsey, Rustom K. R. Cama, V. A. Khare, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, G. M. Pitale, Sorabji C. Khumbatta, Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, Messrs. Dinsha D. Daver, Shivrao V. Bhandarkar, Shamrao Vithal, V. K. Bhatsvadekar, Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh, Mansukram Surajram, Shivjee Dharmajeee, N. R. Ranina, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Dr. Weir, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Bullel, Dr. Kane, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Dhurmajee Ganesh, Messrs. Premchund Roychund, Sadanand Palekar, Runchordas Vandrawandas, Jugmohandas Vandravandas, Shamrao M. Rele, Gokaldas K. Parekh, &c. Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn drove up to the Bunder with Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, and as they passed up the road, they must have noticed the farewell greeting of the native community to Mr. Bradlaugh in the shape of handbills put up in conspicuous places with the following words:—

"Champion of India!!
"Good bye.
"A nation's gratitude
"Fans thy glorious path!!"

The approach of Mr. Pherozshah's carriage was the signal for a general rush made upon it from all directions; and basket-loads of flowers were emptied upon it. So great was the pressure of the throng that it was deemed advisable after a halt to drive the carriage up to the pier-head. There was another general rush upon it, and it was with great difficulty that the occupants could get out. Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn, as soon as they alighted near the landing steps, were almost smothered with showers of loose flowers and garlands of flowers which were put round their necks. They managed with much difficulty to get down the landing-steps; and as the steam launch which took them to the mail boat left the shore, they were greeted with peals of cheers, which were kept up for several minutes. Both these gentlemen acknowledged these tokens of goodwill towards them by lifting their hats. They were accompanied to the steamer by Messrs. Pherozshah Mehta, A. O. Hume, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dinsha E. Vacha, J. Ghosal, Ratiram Durgaram, Jugmohandas Vandravandas, and Madan Mohun.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 13.

HERE we are, with a threatened gas and coal strike, and the horrors of a coming plague of influenza hanging Damocles'-sword-wise over our heads, and yet we think of nothing but frivolity—Christmas cards and Christmas presents, Christmas feasts and Christmas jollity. In bygone times, when a plague of darkness or disease was foretold, the city put on sack cloth, shovelled out its ashes, and sat penitentially deploring the ill-deeds which had called down so grave a scourge. But we have changed all that. It was all very well for the Egyptians and the Ninevetes, they were not progressive, nor cultured; nor had they, we must own, as much brass as our generation, which leaves the sack-cloth and ashes to be worn in the exigencies of his profession by the dustman, and goes forth clad in its best to enjoy light and health while it is left. Plutonian darkness may settle on London in a few hours—the pestilential Russian influenza may deprive us of all consciousness except of the want of pocket handkerchiefs. Meanwhile our motto is "Let us keep a Merry Christmas."

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There is no sign of sack-cloth or ashes in High Street, Kensington; on the contrary, it looks decked out for some Royal fete or triumphal procession, with gay streamers and banners floating over the cheerful crowd jostling one another along the paths and roadway. To get forward is a hard struggle without tumbling over perambulators or crushing small boys with big balloons, or calling forth the wrath of big boys who are engrossed with their favourite toy, a life-size walking, talking, smiling, and sometimes even flirting young-lady-doll. If we try to force a passage outside the path, the way is choked with novelty mongers, beseeching us to buy three jugs a penny, or a swinging monkey for two pence, or dolls' culinary utensils for threepence, or the striding soldier for six pence, or the man that drives a swan, nine pence, or a pup to bounce along the pavement for a shilling—all of which fascinating articles we heroically refuse; for who would have courage to carry, paperless, a pup, a monkey, a soldier, a man, a swan, three jugs, and some saucepans through the London streets? Not I for one. So to avoid further temptations we try the *route* that borders on the shop windows. Here still stronger hindrances occur. With noses flattened against the window, multitudes are making up their minds on what to spend their money. And a jolly lot of sinners they certainly are, though they refuse to be converted by fear of influenza plagues or prophecies of darkness. How they chatter over what is a suitable present for grandma, and what would be nice for father, or becoming to mother, or tolerable to the severely critical maiden aunt. Oh! the folly of giving to those who have already plenty. It is that which causes the difficulty of choosing. However such is the fashion and fashion is absolute. We must give to those who do not need it, and let the poor go away empty-handed. We must buy a five guinea trifle for our friend the duchess, and a penny card for her poorly off sister.

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But moralizing does not help us on through a crowded street, and it does not pay—two strong reasons for stopping it and attending strictly to business. And my business now is a pilgrimage through the shops in search of Christmas presents—not for myself—oh no! I have lived down those follies long ago—I have found out that cards and sachets and poetical effusions are not in my line—that they are vanity and vexation of spirit. Still these fine sentiments on the subject do not save me from being asked to buy them by my friends. I want you to buy me a love of a fan, says one gushing child of nature; and I must ask you, with your usual good taste, to choose a tea cloth for me, writes another of a soberer type. And another leaves the choice of a present entirely to myself—I will be sure to get something suitable. But it must not be a brooch, a fan, or book. Nor a pair of candlesticks, nor a tea-pot cosy, nor a clock. Nor silver—of which she has enough—nor ivory which she dislikes, nor a hundred other things which form the staple gifts of Christmas time.

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Fans of all kinds are pretty this year, but there is no very striking novelty in the designs, except that the hand-painted gauzes, instead of flower edges, have a border formed of the wings of birds. A flight of swallows delicately painted made a pretty novelty, and there was something fascinating in the idea of being cooled by the soft waving of birds' wings. Another painted fan had a sea-gull with outspread wings poised over a calm blue sea. The idea was nice, but as a design it [illegible] fans are always delicate and lovely, and there is something so suggestive of luxurious repose in them that one wonders who was responsible for such soft delights, being part of the papal paraphernalia. The new feather fans are tinted at the tips with faint shades of pink, mauve, or yellow, which necessitates a fan for every coloured dress.

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The newest tea-cloths at the Irish Linen Houses in Bond Street are of the finest damask, with an open lace border, made by drawing the threads and filling in with stitches copied from mediæval work. Sideboard cloths in the same style are very handsome. Others have an ornamental border, embroidered in white raised work, which shows off the pattern—the inside of the cloth being of a small all over spot is, of course, left quite plain. A very pretty present, bought for a bride, was a set of Venetian wine glasses, quaintly shaped, and with a grotesque beast creeping up the stems. They were of the peculiar greeny color of most things at Salviatis; and though some men feel ill used at being obliged to taste their wine in colored glasses, these were so very charming that I think the veriest epicure would enjoy a draught from them.

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In preparation for the coming electric light which will set coal-strikers and oppressing gas companies at defiance, there are various new designs for electric hanging lamps. Some have drooping bells of cut glass, but the most effective and the best for subduing the glare are simply muffled. In china and dinner ware, porcelain jars, plaques and statuettes the newest things are to be seen at Ernst Wahliss's Austrian shop, not long opened in Oxford Street. All day long a crowd indulges in the cheap delight of examining the pretty things that alas! are beyond the compass of most of the gazers' purses. Another and even more enthusiastic crowd watches the three long-haired maidens that sit all day in the window of the shop that sells "Koko," the wonderful hair producer. If I had not strong suspicions that these maidens and their hair were evolved long before any one dreamt of Koko, I should feel tempted to try it; but unhappily for me and Koko I am one of the incredulous.

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Tuesday was prize day at the Royal Academy—and a very satisfactory day for the lady-students, who have this year carried off most of the prizes, though not the greatest one, the travelling studentship gold medal and £200 which was awarded to Mr. Draper for his rendering of an episode in "the Deluge." The picture represented a cave, in front of which a girl squatted in dogged despair, while a man kept anxious watch, and some others in the back ground busied themselves over a figure which must have been drowned or hurt—the picture did not sufficiently explain which. Indeed the picture did not tell its story satisfactorily at all, though it was a clever bit of work and full of interest. But without the label, how could people know it was an episode of the Deluge? There was not a basin full of water in view. It might have been any episode of any early history preferably. The girl and the man were unmistakeably English, and though they had some fine tiger skins to point to their eastern surroundings, they also had in their belongings some brazen jars of the fifteenth century and a fish basket of the nineteenth.

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Another picture was in my opinion far more expressive. A woman holding up an infant on a wave dashed rock, and a lion insensible to all but his fear crouching for company beside her. Below her a little boy held on, side by side with a dead man who lay crushed between rocks. What a very peculiar imagination a person must have who paints an episode of the deluge as if it happened yesterday. One picture represented a young lady, dressed in a loose tea gown or wrapper kind of garment, sitting in a bower, gazing with a rather unhappy expression at the ark which was sailing away in the distance towards the setting sun. Two other young persons shared her sorrow in an equally temperate way. You would decide they were disappointed at having been late for that boat, but expected a telegram every minute to say they could start by another company's steamer in a day or two. Meanwhile there seemed no reason to make them unhappy. The sea was calm, the bower was well furnished, and there were nice wraps and Persian shawls strewn about, in case they felt chilly. But I liked it on the whole better than some distressful scenes of draggled people, dead hands, and drowned bodies that had all the horror and none of the calm dignity of death. It is such a pity to perpetuate unpleasant things that I would forbid the representation of painful scenes, whether it was the torture scene of La Tosca or the miseries of the deluge. Life is too short to spoil it with unnecessary sorrows. The Academy ladies, having been so successful this year in taking prizes for so many subjects—landscape, decorative design, portrait of head, perspective drawing &c., hope to persuade the immortals to extend equal rights in the matter of figure painting to them as to their men fellow-students. But it is a question on which there is such variance of opinion, that until this generation of artists passes away it is unlikely that the women will be put on the same footing as the men. Meanwhile one must own they are heavily handicapped, and any successes they have are more hardly earned.

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Apropos of Art the Victoria Gallery opens for a private view to-morrow of the Humorous and Grotesque Exhibition. A quaint etching of a critical clown, reclining in a chair while a maiden points out the beauties of a picture, decorates the corner of the card of invitation sent me by the Council, and gives a foretaste of the treat.

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There is a general wail of sorrow for the death of Robert Browning, who perhaps because of his bright manner and fresh face, seemed as if he could defy death for many a long year. Robert Browning was born on the 7th May 1812 in Camberwell, then a village on the outskirts of London. He was educated at Peckham School and University College, and when a boy of only twenty-one he published Pauline, and Paracelsus a couple of years later. As a dramatist Browning had very little success, and his play "Strafford," though produced by Macready at Covent Garden, failed to attract the public. It was with the news of the success of his latest volume of poetry "Asolanda" ringing in his ears that Browning died.

THE G. I. P. VOLUNTEER CAMP AT IGATPURI.

THURSDAY was the closing day of the camp which has been held at Igatpuri by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The whole week during which the camp has lasted has been a most enjoyable one, and the weather has been all that could be desired. Those who have visited Igatpuri will remember the open grassy spaces to the south-west of the railway works. These spaces were utilised for the camp, while the level ground beyond them, between which and the station buildings the houses of most of the employés stand, were made use of for a parade-ground; and a very good one it made, having been cleared and levelled in a few days before the pitching of the camp. There were upwards of 350 men in camp, including the officers, and they made a splendid show as they paraded on Thursday morning at 7-30, the band, from Bombay, being in attendance, with Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson in command. Shortly after 8-30 Colonel Collingwood, the Inspecting Officer, who commands the 2nd Gloucestoy Regiment, now stationed at Colaba, made his appearance with his staff, and the drill competition between the various companies was commenced. Only three companies competed:—The K Company, from Parel, under the command of Major Hawkins; the A Company, from Bombay, under the command of Captain Middleton; and the D Company belonging to Igatpuri, under the command of Lieutenant Pilkington. The feeling of rivalry between the three companies ran high, and as each knew their drill almost to perfection, their movements were really worth witnessing. The smartness with which Major Hawkins manœuvred his men, could hardly have been surpassed, there being, indeed, little to choose between the three companies, so high is the state of excellence to which they have been brought by their officers. The men, too, are to be praised for the interest which, it is evident, they take in their corps, for without this, be the officers the smartest that exist, such satisfactory results could not have been obtained. The Inspecting Officer judged the winning company in the following way:—One hundred marks were set down as the maximum; but for the slightest imperfection either in their drill, or in the condition of their accoutrements, a certain number of marks was deducted from the total. The result was, the K Company proved to be the winners of the competition, getting 84 marks; The D Company closely followed, with a total of 83; and the A Company scored 81, being only three marks behind the winners. During the day, some examinations were held for a few of the officers and non-commissioned officers who had not yet passed their tests for efficiency. At a little after 4 o'clock the assembly sounded for the general inspection, and the men began to pour from their tents. They fell in upon the open ground near the engine sheds, and precisely at half-past four were marched on to the parade ground, to the music of the band from Bombay. In a few moments Col. Collingwood and his staff rode up, the general salute was given, and the inspection commenced. During the whole parade, the movements were, if possible, more smartly executed than in the morning, and considering the little there was to choose between any of the companies, it is surprising they did not all compete for the Efficiency Prize, instead of leaving it to three. The general salute was particularly well executed, all the bands coming smartly away in regular [illegible] quarter-column upon No. 1 Company, wheeled by companies in "fours," and marched-past, first at the "shoulder," then at the "trail" and last of all at the "double." In all these movements the K Company was decided the smartest, although it was noticed that they rather fell behind the mark in the manual firing and exercise in the morning competition. When formed into line again, it was noticed that only two places were necessary to close the line. The "charge bayonet" was good, there being none of the mistakes in the rear rank, which Volunteers so frequently make. One of the chief features of the parade was the splendid way in which the corps went through the bayonet exercise. The head-parry was without a fault, and in "shortening arms," the rifles all came back together as from one man. Then the battalion changed front, retired in fours, and rear formed company; every company, when formed up, took its proper interval—a most difficult accomplishment. Several other manœuvres were gone through, and all of them were executed with a smartness which reflects the utmost credit, both upon the officers and men. At the close of the inspection parade, the men formed up upon three sides of a square, while Col. Collingwood distributed some prizes which had been won at the rifle range. The Challenge Cup was won by members of B Company, namely Capt. Nicholson, Color-Sergt Gidney, Corpls. Freeman, Wobourne, Wolfe, and Morris, Sergt. Osborne, Corpls. Hayter, Saddler, and Wilmer, and Volunteer Valentine. The two best shots in the corps are Messrs. Valentine and Osborne. The Inspecting Officer in the course of some remarks, in which he congratulated the corps upon its high state of efficiency, said that he noticed a great improvement in the carriage of the men. They kept their heads erect and marched with a more military air than upon some former occasion. The battalion was marched back to the camping-grounds, and before dismissing the men Colonel Jackson spoke in the highest terms of the day's work, saying that the corps had never to his knowledge done better.

The camp itself was a pattern of order and good arrangement, and the men have all been most comfortable. The officers occupied some empty bungalows intended for railway officials, and their mess-tent was pitched at the corner of the parade-ground furthest from the railway works, while that of the non-commissioned officers and men was rigged up in one of the spacious locomotive sheds. The canteen was there also, and in an adjoining building was the ball-room, the floor of which had been cleverly devised out of railway sleepers, upon which canvas had been stretched. In mentioning the canteen, the temperance tent started by Mr. Lewis Butcher, the Resident Engineer, must not be forgotten. It proved to be a most useful institution, and one could get a cup of splendid coffee and a liberal allowance of cake there for the sum of two annas. Soon after 7 o'clock visitors began to collect in the reception tent connected with the officers' mess, and by the time dinner was announced there was a goodly gathering of something like fifty, including officers and guests. The table was most tastefully decorated, one or two fine pieces of regimental plate showing up well against the wealth exotics. Mention of the Rev. Mr. Corfield's name must not be forgotten here, for the success of the dinner and the pretty arrangement of the table were in a great measure due to his capability to combine the office of caterer with that of honorary chaplain.

The following were amongst those present:—Inspecting Officer, Colonel Collingwood; Staff Captains Steele and Tufnell; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley; the Hon. J. Jardine; Sir Thos. Thompson; Mr. Baker, Sessions Judge, Nassick; Mr. Hume Henderson, District Supt. of Police; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Assistant Collector; Major Roughton, B.V.A.; Major Brown, B.V.R.; Capt. Leatham, Adt.; Capt. Ferrers Nicholson, B.V.R.; Capt. Chechward and Officers from Deolali; Capt. Douglas; Capt. Harrison, Adjt, B. B. & C. I. V. I. Officers of the G. I. P. V. R.—Lieut.-Col. Jackson, C.I.E.; Majors Swan and Riddell; Rev. T. Crfield, B.A., Hony. Chaplain; Captains Rossetter, Adjt.; Middleton, Newborn, Trevithick, King Nicholson, Garrett, Campion, Gore-Brown, Hawkins, and Sarjent; Lieuts. Abbott, Bartley, Burne Barnard, Bowner, Thompson, Pillington and Band. Visitors—Dr. Deane, and Messrs. Butcher, Forbes, Bake, and Stanes.

After the toast of "The Queen" there was a general move in the direction of the ball-room. Dancing was supposed to commence at 9 p.m., but the room did not thoroughly fill until after 10 o'clock, when dancing commenced in real earnest. The canvas floor, which had been carefully prepared with french-chalk, was perhaps not perfection, but was certainly a most ingenious idea and answered very well. The room made a pretty picture, there being upwards of three hundred persons present, and their bright dresses, contrasting with the tasteful decorations, for which praise is due to Messrs. Richardson, Molony, Spooner and the two Messrs. Osborne, who must have taken great pains to make a locomotive shed look so like a ball-room; and the tired guests who crept back to Bombay in the dawn of yesterday morning felt that this had been one of the most successful and enjoyable [illegible] to their camp that the G. I. P. V. R. has ever had.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 2.

YESTERDAY his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay spent rather a quiet day. At 7 a.m., their Excellencies, accompanied by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttleton, Military Secretary; Mr. W. Edgerly, C. S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major Irving, I.M.S.; and Captains Forbes and Brookes, A.D.C.; left for Dabhoi by a special train from the Vishwamitri station. The engine of the special was decorated with flags. The party reached Dabhoi at 8-30, and after spending some time inspecting the ruins and antiquities of that place, they returned to Baroda, which was reached at 12-30 p.m.

Last evening his Highness the Gaekwar gave a banquet at the Moti Baugh which was largely attended by all the British Officers, Civilians, and ladies of the station. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay and staff were present, as also General Sir Harry Prendergast. The usual toasts were pledged with much enthusiasm. After dinner the guests of the evening, according to a long established custom, were treated to a remarkably fine display of fireworks which said much for the skill of the local pyrotechnists by whom they were manufactured. The exhibition took place after 11 o'clock in the spacious Maidan in the limits of the Moti Baugh, but the effect of the display was somewhat marred by a bright moon which shone overhead from a cloudless sky. The limits of the Moti Baugh were alive with thousands of people who had turned out to witness the *tamasha*. His Highness the Maharaja was present, and did not leave till all his guests had departed. The State military band under the direction of Mr. C. A. Fonseca was in attendance, and discoursed a choice selection of music.

His Excellency Lord Reay opened this day by attending a reviewing of Gaekwar's Troops on the general parade-ground. From an early hour all Baroda was astir. As the first faint streaks of the rising sun appeared on the horizon, the sleepers were awakened by the shrill notes of the bugle and the trumpet, calling the soldiery to arms. Although eight o'clock was the hour fixed for the review, the roads were crowded two hours earlier by people in carriage, on horseback, and on foot, wending their way to the parade-ground, while all around could be heard the music of the bands leading their regiments to the muster ground. Shortly after eight o'clock all the regiments which were to take part in the parade, were on the ground, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Anandrao Gaekwar, and General Hardie, were found galloping along the lines to see that all were ready. The troops, numbering close on two thousand five hundred, made a grand display. They were drawn up in line facing the saluting point, when at quarter-past eight, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Captains Forbes and Brookes and Rissaldar Major Roopsingh, A.-D.-C., were received by the troops with a royal salute—the Light Field Battery firing at the same time a salute of 17 guns. His Highness the Maharaja received their Excellencies and conducted them to seats on the sofa. Then the real business of the day commenced. The formation of the troops was as follows:—The 1st Brigade consisted of three Infantry Battalions, *viz.*, the 1st Battalion commanded by Captain Basti Singh, Lieutenant Laxamanrao Scinday, and Subedar Major Gursyavan Tewaree; the 3rd Battalion commanded by Lieutenants Cormack and D. Gaekwar; the 4th Battalion commanded by Captain W. Lynn and Subedar-Major Pandooba, Bhikajee. The 2nd Brigade consisted of four Cavalry Regiments, and one Battery of Artillery—the 1st Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Captain E. Lynn, Lieutenant Janardan Sadashiv, Adjutant, and Lieutenant Madhavrao Powlay; the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Captain W. Wilcox, Lieutenant Borker, Adjutant, and Lieutenant Akbarali; Fatesingrao's Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Yeshwantrao Gaekwar, Lieutenant Nissen, Adjutant, and Lieutenant Mir Azamali and Squadron Commander Deepnarayan; the Guards under the command of Risaldar Major Bahadurkhan;—the Light Field Battery of Artillery under the command of Subedar Major Rehman Miya. The Cavalry Regiments and the Battery came first to the music of the combined bands of the Regiments forming the Infantry Brigade as already given.

Then the Infantry Brigade marched-past thrice, first in quarter-column, secondly, in mass of columns, and, thirdly, in grand divisions. Without entering into any criticism of the work, it may be said that the men marched very steadily and looked exceedingly well. But the grandest show of all was when the cavalry passed at the trot, and galloped past by squadrons. It was indeed a grand sight. The music of the massed bands was very fine, all playing remarkably well together. At 9 p.m., the troops re-formed line and advanced in review order. About a few paces off the Brigades halted and a Royal salute was given. His Excellency Lord Reay [illegible] Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and General Hardie and staff.

His Excellency congratulated General Hardie on the success of the review, and at the efficiency and discipline exhibited by the troops. His Excellency was exceedingly pleased with the trot-past of the cavalry and remarked that the 1st Regiment of Cavalry (the Mothi Paga) had acquitted itself the best. In concluding his Excellency wished General Hardie a Happy New Year and all success which good wishes were heartily returned by the General.

About half a dozen of the Gaekwar's best elephants, richly caparisoned with gold and silver trappings, and bearing silver howdahs, and two baby elephants were then brought forward before the Darbar Tent. The two tiny elephants went through a series of sports including the *furri-gutka*, and at the conclusion let off a loaded pistol. The grown up tuskers were next ordered to bend on their knees and *salam* Lord and Lady Reay which the animals willingly did. Their Excellency graciously acknowledged their salutations. The keeper of the elephants certainly deserves every praise for training the animals so well. Their Excellencies and party were quite taken up with the elephants, and there is no doubt that their Excellencies will carry away with them pleasant recollections of the gay doings they have had in Baroda.

As soon as the Governor and his Highness the Maharaja left the parade-ground, the rush of carriages was tremendous, and the dust that rose in the air was like a cloud of mist. I forgot to mention that Brigade-Major Sheikh Ebrahim Sirdar Bahadur, and Captains A. Lynn and C. De Cunha were on the staff of General Hardie. Among those who were present this morning to witness the review were General Sir Henry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General, Miss Prendergast, Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Dewan Bahadur Laxaman Jaganath, Messrs. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., G. W. Vidal, C.S., W. S. Price, W. Edgerly, C.S., Abasah Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, Dr. J. E. Nevins, M.B., Rao Bahadur G. Bhatawadekar, Nawab Mir Ibrahimali, Dewan Bahadur Mambhai Jashbai, and a large number of the Sirdars and Darakdars. The police arrangements, I am sorry to say, were not very satisfactory. A few of the Havildars and Fouzdars were rather uncivil, and had to be spoken to rather sharply. The sepoys guarding the ground instead of quietly keeping off the surging crowds on the public thoroughfare, sometimes exceeded their powers.

At 2-30 o'clock his Excellency Lord Reay and staff proceeded to Ajua, a village thirteen miles out of Baroda, to see the water-works in progress, and returned this evening.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, accompanied by Lady Reay, Mr. E. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary; Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttleton, Military Secretary; Surgeon-Major L. A. Irving; Captain A. W. Forbes, A.-D.-C.; and Rissaldar Major Roopsing, Native A.-D.-C., arrived at the Church Gate Station by the Ahmedabad mail train at 7-20 a.m. yesterday morning, (Bombay time) from his tour in the Kathiawar and Guzerat Districts. The attendance of heads of departments and the guard-of-honour was dispensed with. Major W. S. S. Bisset, Agent to the B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways; Major C. E. Sawyer, District Staff Officer; Major R. A. Daniel, Commandant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard; Mr. J. Monteath, Secretary to Government, Political Department, Mr. Y. M. Kelkar; Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. M. W. Barve, C.I.E.; and some few other military officers, were present at the station platform. His Excellency, on alighting shook hands with each one of the gentlemen present, wishing them a Happy New Year, and after a short conversation entered his carriage that was in waiting and accompanied by Lady Reay drove off to the Secretariat, escorted by a detachment, of his body-guard. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, anouncing the arrival of his Excellency.

THE Sultan's firman proclaiming the Cretan amnesty is a very elaborate document, containing eleven paragraphs, of which the following is the substance:—The term of office of the Governor-General is no longer to be limited. The number of deputies in the Assembly is reduced to fifty-seven, namely, thirty-five Christians and twenty-two Mussulmans. They will be chosen by electors of whom each Commune will depute five, and who will assemble in the chief town of the canton. The Gendarmerie, which has hitherto been composed of native Cretans, will in the future be recruited from among the inhabitants of other provinces of the Ottoman Empire, natives, however, not being excluded. The revenue derived from tithes will be distributed among the inhabitants of the villages on the average of the tithe receipts for six years, three productive and three unproductive. The amnesty, as previously telegraphed, is not to apply to Cretans who have hitherto been condemned, the leaders of the late movement, and persons accused of crimes against the common law.

BOMBAY IN THE GREAT WAR—1801.

THE *Bombay Courier* opens the year 1801 and the nineteenth century with an editorial statement announcing that "a considerable addition to the proprietary interest of the *Courier*, calculated for improving its resources of general information, has lately taken place; and that this accession includes the original editor and founder of this publication." But the hopes excited by this promising announcement are not realised. The volume for 1801 is on the whole very deficient in interesting matter, so much so that it is advisable to supplement its deficiencies by referring to the *Madras Courier* for the same year.

At the end of the previous year it appears that the Bombay Association had been unnecessarily energetic in performing their duties. Whereas in most modern Volunteer Corps, always excepting of course the Bombay Volunteer Rifles of to-day, it is necessary to urge on all the necessity of learning drill, in old Bombay the contrary was the case. We find an Association order, of Jan. 2, 1801, in which the Governor, after complimenting the members of the Association on their energy and visible improvement, tells them that it is unnecessary for them to put in such a frequent appearance at parade "until further orders," therefore the Association Corps, though always considered ready to be called forth on emergency, "is only to parade once a fortnight, with the exception of the Armenians and such as are still in a state to require constant instruction, who will continue to assemble on the usual days three times a week." According to the last census, there were only thirty-five Armenians in the Bombay Presidency. They must have been more numerous in the beginning of the century or it would hardly have been worth while to brand them thus for not showing sufficient alacrity in learning their lessons in soldiership. Of the continued existence of the Bombay Fencibles we are reminded by the entertainments, given on July 9 and August 12. At the latter the officers gave a sumptuous dinner to their Colonel, Mr. Carnac, at the theatre, where "Lieutenant Colonel Page and Major Henshaw, properly supported, did the honors of the day in a corresponding style of elegance and urbanity, and the assembly continued to testify their satisfaction on the occasion in the full but rational enjoyment of the social bumper until a late or rather early hour on Thursday morning." At the former "Harry Forrester Constable, Esq., Captain in the Bombay Fencibles, entertained the officers of that respectable corps with a dinner at his house at Chintz Poogley." It must have been one of the last entertainments that he gave, for he died on September 20, and on the 28th his bay Arab horse was sold by public outcry under the Tamarind Tree, opposite the offices of Messrs. Smith, Forbes and Co. He was about 43 years old when he died, and had spent 28 years in Bombay. In accordance with the taste of the time, the *Courier* adds thirty lines of eulogium to the notice of his death. The Fencible Corps was inspected on October 23, and the men and officers were complimented in a Presidency Order on their forward state of discipline, martial appearance, and steady order under arms. In fact the only defect with which the Bombay gentlemen who volunteered their services in the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century could be charged with, was *trop de zele*. Indeed this was a time of enthusiastic loyalty, as was conspicuously shown on June 4, 1801, the 64th anniversary of George III.'s birthday, when the old Union flag which had been hoisted over the Castle at sunrise was hauled down and replaced by the Union Jack in its present form with the combined crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick to mark the lately accomplished Union of Great Britain and Ireland. "No true Briton," remarks the admiring *Courier*, "can suppress his admiration at those princely qualities which more and more endear our Gracious Sovereign to his subjects the longer his inestimable life is protracted—nor conceal his wish, that George III. may long continue to wield the sceptre of the kingdom, so happily united under his auspices, and stem the current of that destructive sophistical ratiocination, both in religion and politics, which has lately deluged great part of Europe, and still threatens the faith of which he is the Defender and the Church of which he is on earth the supreme head." All this enthusiasm admirably illustrates the truth of Montesquieu's remark on the superabundant loyalty of the outlying provinces of Empires. In England at the same time we find records of a good deal of riot and sedition caused by the sacrifices inevitable in a long war. Of course at the same time there was plenty of loyalty at home too, such as we find expressed in a literary form in the poems of Southey, Scott, and of Pye, a name almost forgotten in the roll of English literature. But he held at this time the proud position of Poet Laureate, [illegible] are regularly quoted by the Indian papers. More interesting to us in an age inquisitive into the changes that celebrated literary productions undergo before they reach their final perfection is the original form of Campbell's *Mariners of England*. It is quoted in the *Madras Courier* of August 12, where it is entitled an *Alteration of the Old Ballad, ye gentlemen of England, composed on the prospect of a Russian war*. In the thirteenth line, instead of "Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell" we find "Where Blake (the boast of freedom) fell." Therefore let no one rashly conjecture that this poem, because it mentions the death of Nelson was composed in its entirety after that event. The space occupied by Blake in the poem had to be curtailed to make room for the insertion of the name of the most renowned of England's sailors. Among the most interesting events in the history of Bombay in 1801 was the starting of a gold coinage. The new gold coins were only to be of the value of one rupee, so that they must have been very small and easily lost. How changed times are! The proclamation, announcing that the new gold coins are to be legal tender begins, "Whereas from the present scarcity of the coin of silver rupees in Bombay and its dependencies great inconveniences arise in mercantile dealings and transactions." Since then the relative position of gold and silver with regard to abundance and scarcity has been turned completely topsy-turvy, yet some financiers, *e.g.*, Mr. Clarmont Daniel, would apply the same remedy and cure the evils due to superabundance of silver by re-establishing gold coinage in India.

It will perhaps be remembered that in the year 1809 the *Bombay Courier* referred to a fatal duel fought in Bombay without publishing the names of the principals or seconds. The following extract from the *Madras Courier* of August 19, 1801, appears to give the melancholy sequel of the tragic encounter. "Bombay, July 20, 1801. The Court having this day met at eleven o'clock pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant George Bridges Bellasis and Captain Charles William Byne were put to the bar, and being asked in the usual form, what they had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, they severally addressed the Court in a few words, throwing themselves upon its mercy. The Recorder then addressed the prisoners in a long and very effecting (affecting or effective) speech, wherein he recapitulated the leading circumstances of this melancholy case, and took occasion to admonish the audience to take warning from the unfortunate example before them of the danger of flying in the face of the laws, and actuated by false notions of honour, seeking the lives of their fellow-creatures and risking their own by that most barbarous practice of duelling. The Recorder then informed the prisoners that in consideration of the jury having recommended them to mercy, the Court had determined to avail themselves of the late gracious Act of his Majesty, which enables the Courts in India to award sentence of transportation instead of execution against offenders in certain cases, as they shall see fit: and further, that from some favourable circumstances which had appeared on the trial, affecting the case of Captain Byne, as well as a representation which had just been put into his hand from the officers of the 86th regiment, stating that upon a former occasion of this nature Captain Byne had interfered and happily prevented a duel in the regiment, the Court would be induced to recommend him to his Majesty for pardon, but that the case of Lieutenant Bellasis appeared in a very different point of view, and he must not expect the smallest remission of his punishment. The Recorder concluded by saying: 'It, therefore, only remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law as the Court have determined to apply it, which is that you, George Bridges Bellasis, shall be transported to the eastern coast of New South Wales for the term of fourteen years; and that you, Charles William Byne, shall be transported to the same place for the term of seven years.'" In spite of such verdicts and in spite of the strongest legal opinion, as given in Mr Russell's Treatise on Crimes, that "a party killing another in a deliberate duel is guilty of murder, and cannot help himself by alleging that he was first struck by the deceased; or that he had often declined to meet him, and was prevailed upon to do so by his importunity; or that it was his intent only to vindicate his reputation; or that he meant not to kill but only to disarm his adversary," duelling flourished in England well on into the nineteenth century.

MONTE CASTRA.

IN aristocratic circles there is unusual interest as to a shortly forthcoming novel. This is accounted for by the fact that it is from the pen of the Marchioness of Carmarthen. Messrs. Macmillan will publish it under the title of "A Lover of the Beautiful."

A FORM of food used in action by the German army is called "iron ration." It is a peculiar kind of bread, in the shape of small cubes, the size of a chocolate-drop, made of fine wheat, bread strongly spiced, and calculated to keep for a long time. When taken into the mouth it quickly softens, and is both palatable and nutritious. It is (says *Hospital*) chiefly intended for forced marches, when there is no time for camping and cooking.

SOME VERY HUMBLE CITIZENS.

THE INDIAN COOK.

IN India, as elsewhere, there are cooks and cooks—from the ten-rupee man who does everything in the household of the poor Anglo-Indian to the thirty-rupee gentleman employed by the official on the eve of retirement, and between these two the variety of classes is great. There has been progress in almost everything in India during the past century; but sad am I to confess that in the matter of our servants in this country the reverse has been the case. But the change for the worse is not so much attributable to the man as the time. In these days of cheap education many a man who would have made an excellent cook, table-servant, or syce has been tempted to become an indifferent clerk. Nor is this the only disadvantage resulting from this same system of educating the class from which sprung our cooks in former days. The most aspiring of the class elected to study and become clerks, and so it came about that the number of recruits to the cooking ranks became less year by year, until at the present day it is as hard to get a good native cook as it is to find an Anglo-Indian father who is willing to apprentice his sons to a trade. The consequence of this is that the demand for cooks is greater than the supply, and the worst of the whole matter is that our cooks are aware of this interesting fact, and are "independent" in the worst sense of the term; and from being docile, trustworthy, and affectionate have become turbulent, piratical, and mercenary.

Before I proceed to describe the cook as he is, I will attempt to paint the cook of former days, sincerely hoping that I shall not make masters more discontented with their present servitors thereby. The facts I will presently lay before my readers were obtained from a gentleman who considerably over half a century ago, entered the Police Department, in Southern India. He did his duty long and faithfully, and on being pensioned preferred remaining in India to returning home, as during his residence in this country he had lost everyone who claimed kinship with him. He had a snug little house, and delighted to entertain his friends in that hearty and hospitable manner, dear to the Anglo-Indian of the forties and fifties of this century. I had the honour of being his guest on the occasion of a visit I paid to Southern India a few years ago, and I then learned from him the character of a servant he had, who might fairly be taken as the type of a class, existent in pre-railway times, and when gentlemen did not play tennis, or were not ashamed of having been a bit fou' on the occasion of a *burra khana*. This servant was a Madrassee, short, black, and ugly, shrewd and humorous, whose only faith was in the excellence of his master, for caste or religion he had none, and while being ready to avow himself a Christian or Heathen—whichever he considered most profitable or convenient on occasion—would cheerfully have laid down his life in defence of his master's life or property. One anecdote related by my genial host will serve to illustrate the character of the servant of older days far better than any words of mine will. I give it in his own words:—"I was ordered to escort a large amount of treasure in silver from one part of the country to another. The only means of conveyance was by pack bullocks. The specie was packed into boxes, and these were packed on to the bullocks, four chests to each animal. We had fifty bullocks with ten men to look after them. I was allowed fifty men of the police as an escort, with a couple of subordinate officers. Everything went well for a couple of days. We used to start on the day's march at dawn, and would keep to the road till dusk with an hour's halt about mid-day, and we used to cover about twenty miles a day. On the evening of the third day my servant came stealthily into the little tent that had been pitched for me, and whispered to me that the men forming the escort had determined to murder me and steal the specie. They, however, knew that I was never without my pistols and sword, and had told the servant that if he uncapped the former and did away with the latter on some pretence or the other, they would handsomely reward him. The servant consented with apparent readiness, and came in to inform me what he thought was best to be done. He said that the two subordinate officers were not in the conspiracy, and could be relied on. He proposed to inform them of the state of affairs, after which he said he would steal up to the spot where the arms were piled, and would remove the bayonets and ammunition when the men were engaged in cooking. He would then go to the solitary sentry guarding the treasure and by fraud or force would relieve him of his rifle and bayonet. The firing of that very rifle would be a signal for me and the subordinate officers to come on the scene and endeavour to overawe the insurgents. The time was pressing, and the plan seemed feasible, and I consented to it. Everything fell out as we wished. The shot that called us out of our tents also killed the sentry, for the servant had a struggle for the rifle, and in wresting it from him it went off, and the bullet pierced the brain of the misguided man. We rushed out with our pistols and swords and overawed the other men, who were quite cowed when they found they had no weapons. I got to my destination safely, but had to hand over the men who should have been my escort, as prisoners, at the first large place we came to on the way. This man has continued in my service since, and I expect he will die in it." I am afraid it would be difficult to get a servant in these days to do as much for his master!

I will now proceed to describe the modern cook. Here in Bombay that individual is either a Goanese or a Madrassee, and though the one is as different from the other as it is possible to be, yet there is little to choose between them. Each class has its faults, which are many, with just a virtue or two thrown in to emphasize these. Of course members of a class differ from one another, and there are degrees of badness. A soldier one day overheard some one at a canteen saying that the beer was bad, and immediately rebuked him in these words:—"Don't say beer is bad, some beer is better than others; but no beer is ever bad." The same might be said of the modern cook with a slight modification, which is that "good" be substituted for "bad."

When a Goanese cook's name is not Caitan it is Domingo. My Caitan or Domingo is a short spare man, with grizzled hair and grayish whiskers and moustache. He is just going to market, and is dressed in a threadbare black suit, and wears a black hat I discarded several years ago. He wears shoes, and smokes a biddee. He has received a letter from his wife at Goa, informing him of the advent of the sixth young Domingo or Caitan into this world, and so it comes that as he walks to market his brows are corrugated with thought. He has gradually raised his commission on the articles he has purchased to a hundred per cent. and as even his conscience has a limit he sees the difficulty of going further. It is not exactly his conscience either. The fact is he has seen disquieting signs on the face of the *mem sahib* of late, and fears that there will be a quarrel if he increases his charges. However, he finally comes to the conclusion that he is bound to make more money in view of the extra son in Goa, and mentally promises one-tenth of the extra charge to the chapel as a salve to his conscience. But still his soul is troubled. On his return from "Bazar" he takes an extra glass of liquor at the corner shop, but instead of soothing him it only makes him vicious. He gives the cooly only three pice although he had promised him four, and when the cooly protests he accuses him of having stolen something, and threatens to send for a policeman. Immediately on arrival at home Caitan or Domingo divests himself of his market clothing, and arrays himself in his working garments. This consists of a suit of coarse checked cotton, and round his neck might be seen a red coral necklace with the medallion of a saint attached. Every thing seems to go wrong that day. The butler conveys a message to him from the "Sahib" that the breakfast was bad. In the course of the day a friend drops in and they adjourn to the corner shop aforesaid, where they take rather more than is good for them. The dinner is spoiled and when the cook is spoken to, he grows insolent, with the result that Domingo or Caitan and I part company. On the whole as cooks go he has not been bad. He could never cook a good curry or those tasty dishes one looks for after a long residence in this country. He had a burning desire to save up a few hundreds of rupees and purchase a village or two near Goa, and having an idea that as long as he "confessed" to the priest and paid something in to the chapel everything would be all right. He could not avoid those dangerous occasions which tempted him to sin, and so always charged you a rupee for an article he paid half that amount for. These were his faults. Francis was the name of the gentleman who early next morning claimed to be tried as a cook. He was introduced by the butler, and I suppose he expects some substantial reward for the introduction, which Francis will pay (at my expense). I like Francis immensely. He is a Madrassee and cooks well. He does not charge so much for things either, and I tell my wife after dinner one day that I think we have secured a treasure. That young woman is a great cynic where servants are concerned, and only says, "Wait a month and then see." I intend to do so, and will then give my readers the benefit of my observations.

W.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER, eldest brother of Henry Ward Beecher, has given up his Church work, and purposes retiring to a farm in New Jersey. Although 86 years old, Dr. Beecher, it is represented, is as active and vigorous as most men of 60.

ONE of the minerals of America which is coming rapidly into greater use is soapstone. It is employed variously; for instance, in the dressing of leather, &c.; in some places headstones are made of it; the Chinese carve their idols out of it. Its greatest use is as an adulterant, for, being very light, it mixes well in the manufacture of soap, rubber, and paper. One of the familiar forms in which we see it is in "little tablets which tailors use."

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INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday evening a meeting of the members of the Indian Temperance Association was held at the Money School, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik presiding.

The president, in introducing Mr. Kearsey to the meeting, said he was a lecturer of the Army Temperance Society, and would address them on "District Work and District Wants."

Mr. Kearsey, in addressing the meeting, said that he would not limit himself to the district of Bombay; he would describe to them the work and wants of all districts. India was a large field, and during the past two years he had had to visit every station in India. He had chiefly been employed to lecture among Europeans, but on one or two occasions he had been called upon to address native audiences, and among them he had had some very attentive listeners. He was glad to say that the last large meeting he had addressed was composed of educated natives of Madras, and at the close of the address four hundred came forward and signed the Temperance pledge. (Cheers.) Last week Mr. Sassoon had pointed out that there were Insurance Societies at home, which divided those who drink intoxicating drinks from those who do not. In the first instance they would not assure the life of a man who drank heavily, so they would only have to deal with two classes—those who drank moderately, and those who did not drink at all—and they were told that the men who drank moderately had a chance of dying twenty years earlier than the total abstainers. If this was so, it was therefore advisable that no one should drink anything. Some people thought that if they drank they did not injure anyone—they injured everyone who were dependent upon them, and all who came in contact with them. Everyone exercised some influence for good or bad over some one else, and a man taking just one glass of liquor might induce some one else to do the same, which might be the first step leading to a drunkard's grave. He was sorry to say that in his own country in 1888 a terrible black river composed of beer, wines, and spirits had gone down the throats of his countrymen. If it had all been put together it would have formed a stream fifteen feet deep, twenty feet broad, and ten miles long. Here in India this stream was just springing up. He had been watching carefully and noticed that Europeans did not drink as much as they used to do, yet the quantity of liquor imported was growing greater every year; in that case it must be that the natives were drinking more European liquors than they used to do. He would much rather have the natives remain ignorant than be educated and depraved by the demon of strong drink. Each man and woman was a unit that went to make up a nation, and if each one resolved to abstain from drink they would add materially to the prosperity of the nation; for sober men and sober women mean prosperous men and prosperous women. Here in Bombay the mill-hands earned more now than they ever did; but as they spent more money in drink than they did before the increase in wages meant an increase in misery too. In this district and in Guzerat some very good Temperance work had been done. Some of the Native Rulers had taken up the Temperance question, and one Raja was not only a total abstainer himself, but had several members of his court in the same boat, and it was confidently expected that he would soon have all his army total abstainers. (Cheers.) Here in Bombay they wanted more earnest workers and they also wanted Rs. 50,000 to erect a monument of temperance in the city, which all those who visited the city might go to without being compelled to go to hotels. In the Fort they had a grogshop or hotel for every fifty yards, and it should be their endeavour to lessen the number of these places. The lecturer then read some statistics, the number of deaths of total abstainers and non-abstainers in an American city, and the proportion was 74 to 105.

The Rev. Mr. Evans, who was received with cheers, next addressed the assembly. He said that his first duty that evening was to convey to them the kind compliments of Mr. Caine—applause—who intended visiting India next November. He was to speak that evening on the Government policy of excise. At the outset that when he spoke on this subject, and reflected on the policy of Government he did so with deep regret, for the Government with all its faults and all its failings was a good one. (Cheers.) When he thought it necessary to reflect upon Government he did it because he loved that Government. There were circumstances that they should not forget when they criticized the policy of Government. One matter they should think of was that Government was in great need of money to carry on the administration of the country. Government was in debt, which was a very bad state to be in, and it was in debt to the extent of £165,000,000, and had to pay about 2,000,000 as interest every year. And then there were resources which began to fail. Some few years ago the opium trade was very prosperous—it went up as far £7,000,000 a year—and now it was on the groundward grade. He was told by the best authority on the subject that while last year they had sold 35,000 chests of opium in China, this year only 17,000 chests had been sold. Government felt that it needed a revenue, and this excise revenue they found very convenient, especially as it had been increasing so rapidly. A steady revenue of this sort was a great temptation, especially as it was so cheap in collection, the cheapest of any. The stamp revenue was the next in cheapness. It cost about 3 per cent., but this excise revenue only cost 1½ per cent. This excise revenue was a legacy which had been handed down to her Majesty the Queen by the late Hon. East India Company, and it had increased wonderfully since it had come into her possession. The income of the Hon. E. I. Co. had been about fifty lakhs of rupees, and the income of her Majesty's Government was four hundred and fifty lakhs. They objected to the policy of Government. They did not think that it was wise, they did not think that it was sound, and they did not think in the end that it would pay. It was paying now but there would be a rebound by-and-bye—it was drawing cheques on the future! If so long as the rupees rolled into the Treasury the people were made drunkards in millions, Government by-and-bye would lose more than it gained, and therefore they said it was not a wise policy, and they also maintained that a revenue derived from the vices of a people was not worthy of a Christian Government. (Cheers.) Such administration was not only foolish but it was wicked—that which was morally wrong could not be politically right. They found fault with the Abkari policy of Government, because it was a fiscal policy Government would not admit it; but it was a fact that they administered with reference to finance only. The excise of India was not administered from a moral stand-point, but from a financial stand-point and they objected to that. They did not want Government to carry on the expenses of the country with the excise revenue, and they said more than that. They said that if the Government took four crores of rupees from them for excise Government should give it back to them in education. As long as Government administrated its Abkari policy from this financial consideration he (the speaker) did not think there would be any reform. Many years ago there were Thugs in India, and Colonel Sleeman was sent by the British Government to put these people down, and succeeded in doing so. If our Government had gone halves in the booty with the Thugs, would they have been put down so easily? No. On the Continent there were brigands who took charge of rich travellers who came in their way and refused to give them up until they were ransomed. Why did not the Government put these people down? Because Government officials shared in the booty. In Jubbulpur Tantia Bheel had been asked how it was that the police had not been able to catch him, and he had said: "You pay your men Rs. 7 a month; but I was paying them Rs. 14. And so while our Government went on administrating its Abkari policy from a financial point of view it would be impossible to have any real reform in it. The present policy of the Abkari was expensive. It went on increasing year by year, yet Government while admitting this said that the people had not been drinking more! That was wonderful logic. In Madras the revenue had risen from 16 lakhs of rupees in 1840 to 97 lakhs in 1888. In Bombay the average in 1882 was 38 lakhs, and in 1887 it was 70 lakhs. In Bengal for many years the average used to be 60 lakhs, but in 1887 it was 108 lakhs. In the North-West Provinces the revenue in 1866 was 15 lakhs and a half, and in 1887 it was 40½ lakhs, and last year it was 52 lakhs. In the Punjab it was 8 lakhs eight years ago, and now it was 15 lakhs. It was in this expansion that there was the temptation and the danger. The higher the excise revenue went the harder it would be for Government to give it up. Therefore they said that the policy should be repressive and not expansive. There was an official in charge of the excise in each district; he might be the Collector on the Deputy Magistrate. This official felt it his duty to increase the revenue. (Laughter.) If it went down he would be called to account. He remembered many years ago seeing in a Government Order that the man who did not push it would be a marked man, and his promotion would be stopped! So that these officials would do this on the same principle that vakils would take up rotten cases because they were paid for it. The lecturer went on to say that he had on several occasions tried to obtain information from Government officials, but had been refused, which showed that Government were conscious of having a rotten case. One thing he had been sorry to notice and that was the large number of liquor shops kept by Parsees. He thought that was a poor return for what India had done for them. They had come here poor fugitives, and now were one of the most prosperous class in the country. Until lately he never saw any grogshops at fairs, but now he always saw these go together. What they wanted the Government to do was to be constructive and not destructive, not to administrate their excise from a financial but from a moral point of view and to raise the duty on drink. The duty was very unequal, and when the speaker asked an Excise Commissioner the reason of it he had been told that they had to accommodate themselves to the condition of the people! The imported spirits which were poison, should be specially taxed. Another thing was that all grogshops should be closed on the Sabbath, and they also wanted local option. Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees were all forbidden to drink, and he thought they ought to apply to Government to remove the nuisances (grogshops) from the vicinity of their houses. In conclusion the speaker said that while blaming Government they should not be idle themselves. If they wanted Government to attend to their requests they should be total abstainers.

Mr. James Rowlands, M.P., told a Holloway meeting that if any of the critics of the London Liberal members made any wise suggestion in reference to their bills, it would be carefully considered. The London members did not claim for their bills perfection; but they did claim that they were the first systematised endeavour to deal with some of the greatest problems that confronted all who cared for the well being of the Metropolis.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. [illegible] PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and [illegible]

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND MOGHALSARAI.

Mr. W. B. Wishart, Secretary to Upper India Chamber of Commerce, has written, as instructed by the Chamber, to the Chief Secretary to the Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad, recommending the Bengal and North-Western Railway route:—

In connection with the various projects for a new railway between Moghalsarai and Calcuttta the letter states my committee understand that the Government of Bengal have, in a minute addressed to the Imperial Government, strongly recommended the "Western Bengal" route. Should this be the case, the representations made will necessarily constitute a most important factor in favour of the scheme proposed by the promoters of that line. From a purely local or provincial point of view, there is doubtless much in the "Western Bengal" alignment to recommend it to the Bengal Government, as it would open out certain important but neglected districts (as regards roads) in that Presidency, which have hitherto suffered much from the want of effective means of communication with the surrounding country, as also with the seaboard, particularly during the rainy season. After a careful study of the three schemes before the public, the committee of this Chamber are decidedly of opinion that the "Western Bengal" route could not in any degree serve the interests of the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab, as efficiently as a more direct line to Calcutta, and one that would pass through the heart of the Chota Nagpur coal-fields. I am directed to say that apparently the wants of Bengal could be fully met by allowing the East Indian Railway Company to construct and work, as a State undertaking, the portion of the "Western Bengal" line from Baidyanath-Deogurh to Hooghly *via* Soory and Ahmadpur. In this way not only would these districts be opened out, but the East Indian Railway Company would find therein compensation for the through traffic which they might, at the outset, lose by the construction of the Moghalsarai-Purulia line. If a railway can be considered to have a moral claim to any particular stretch of country, the East Indian Railway Company may certainly hold that they are entitled to the whole of the territory through which the alignment of the proposed "Western Bengal" Railway takes its course. The latter is, at no part further than 50 miles from their road, and throughout the greater portion of its length would not be more than 30 miles distant, besides coming in contact with their rails at no less than five points, in addition to bisecting the country between the "Chord" and "Loop" lines. The Grand Chord, the Bengal and North-Western and the Western Bengal lines would all tap Gya: thus were the suggestions contained in the foregoing paragraph acted upon, it would only entail the abandonment of the portion of the last-named route between Gya and Deogurh, and this section would unavoidably be costly and difficult, crossing numerous rivers and streams (5), in addition to passing along the range of hills known as the Doomrah Ghats, and running its entire length through a sparsely populated region, with small likelihood of remunerative local traffic except in the conveyance of pilgrims from Gya. The existing East Indian Railway meets the wants of this class of passengers coming from north west Bengal, and the proposed Moghalsarai-Purulia line would serve those from the south-west of the Province. Were the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company's alignment adopted, that route would afford a direct connection with the chief coal-fields of Chota Nagpur in addition to throwing open the populous country between Purulia and Howrah, as also the most important district of Midnapore,—tracts that are generally considered to be much in need of greater facilities in the way of communication. Thus the wishes of the Bengal Government would be complied with and the interests of that Presidency served without interfering with those of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab. My committee have no desire to advocate the claims of one set of railway promoters as against another; but they have assured themselves that the Bengal and North-Western project is the one best calculated to meet the needs of the community they represent; and they therefore beg to strongly recommend it to the attention of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The chief advantages which this scheme (the B. and N.-W. Railway) appears to possess are:—(*a*). It offers a more direct and less costly route between Calcutta and Upper India, the curtailment in distance being 77 miles to the Punjab *via* the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and Saharanpur as compared with the existing East Indian Railway line, and 52 miles between Howrah and Moghalsarai. The last-mentioned saving in mileage meaning, for example, "on the basis of existing tariff rates," a reduction in the cost of carriage of wheat to the seaboard equal to nearly 3*d.* per quarter delivered in London; and in the other case, and abatement of about Rs. 13 per cent maunds on coal used by manufacturers in the North-West Provinces and by the up-country railway systems. (*b*). The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company's line would not cause a loss to the State by diverting *local* traffic from the East Indian Railway. (*c*). The "Western Bengal" route running its entire length within 50 miles of the East Indian Railway, it follows that local floods or disturbances would affect both in common, and therefore [illegible] relied upon as an alternative line were the other blocked. (*d*). Further, this line would touch the East Indian Railway at five points, and throw the whole volume of its traffic on the latter at Hooghly; whereas the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company provide for a separate terminus at Howrah. (*e*). The promoters of the "Western Bengal" do not clearly state whether they look for a State guarantee or not; but the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company are willing to construct their line without one. (*f*). The extension proposed by the "Western Bengal" from Gya to Daltonganj could not materially reduce the cost of coal to up-country consumers. It would be a branch over 80 miles in length, opening out only one coal-field, ending in a dead siding, with traffic necessarily in but one direction and wagons running empty in the other. The distance from Daltonganj to Moghalsarai via Gya would be about 206 miles as against 170 miles from Palamow on the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. (*g*). The Bengal and North-Western scheme provides alternative means of access to Calcutta for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which would effect a saving of 35 miles on the through route of the latter system. The foregoing facts, my committee consider, show that from all points of view the Bengal and North-Western Railway route is the one which should be adopted in the interests of Upper India generally; and they therefore trust that Government may see their way to sanction this undertaking.

VEGETARIANISM.

Public Health contains an important recital of experiments made by Dr. J. Rutgers. "The question Dr. Rutgers essayed to solve was whether equal weights of vegetable and animal albumen were mutually replaceable as foods. The experiments extended for a period of ten weeks, the subjects being himself and wife; the former, for tabular conciseness, is designated P. the latter M.

"The method of experiment was to select a mixed diet of meat and vegetables of known composition, and having obtained nitrogenous equilibrium, to replace it by a wholly vegetable diet. Both subjects were carefully weighed daily; the weights were also taken of each of the food constituents and of the excreta. The first, or mixed, experimental diet of P. and M. consisted of meat, milk, butter, white bread, biscuits, potatoes, rice, sugar, oranges, with a little tea, red wine, and tokay. After five weeks of this living a vegetable diet equivalent in albumen to the foregoing was after much difficulty settled upon. The ingredients were as follows:—Grey and green peas, small white beans (phaseolus vulgaris) butter, Liebig's Extract of Meat, white bread, biscuits, potatoes, oranges, a little tea, tokay, and red wine.

RESULTS.

"The results of the whole experiment may be summed up in a few words. Vegetable albumen weight for weight is equivalent to animal albumen, the nitrogenous balance between income and output being equal with either, and health maintained. *There was some discomfort experienced from flatulence and constipation* from the ingestion of peas and beans which leads Dr. Rutgers to condemn an exclusively vegetable diet. It is to be noted that the acidity of the stomach and renal secretion was found to be less on the vegetable than on mixed diet."

All this is instructive and very interesting. But one may do well to remember that there are principles in meat that render it most valuable in disease, and quite apart from its albumen. On the other hand, there are in the cereals bland properties which make the grains ofttimes preferable. In low fevers, when the vital powers wane, a little chicken or beef-tea (peptonized with Zymin to dissolve the nutriment of the meat), fed in small quantities, frequently repeated has saved not a few lives. And in convalescence the malts are most beneficial. In consumption, dyspepsia, infant-feeding, they are most nutritious; but of course, in a good malt extract, such as the Kepler Extract of Malt, the grains are robbed of any undesirable action in digestion, and become great aids thereto as well as forming a demulcent and pleasant food.

Several members of the Austrian Reichsrath, which adjourned for the occasion as a tribute to the worth of the poet, attended the funeral of the poet and dramatist, Ludwig Anzengruber. While the *cortège* was on its way to the cemetery, the Emperor, whose carriage happened to pass, stopped and saluted the coffin. Such a crowd of mourners as followed the remains of the poet has, it is said, been rarely seen in Vienna.

If there be a country which for the present Prince Bismarck hates more than another, it is Switzerland. It will be remembered how the Confederation bearded him a few months ago by expelling a German police spy; it has now given much graver offence by deciding to expropriate all the Swiss railway, on the ground that the shares are mostly in German hands, which might be dangerous to Switzerland in the event of a great war.

It may be hoped that the recent court-martial on a sub-lieutenant for permitting irregularities in money matters to occur in the gunroom mess of the Volage, of which he was *ex-officio* president, will draw the attention of the authorities to the reprehensible way in which the messmen, particularly in harbour ships, too often afford facilities to young officers to spend more than they can afford. The lending of money by these men which is a constant practice, ought to be sternly prohibited. A messman ought not to be a private servant of the officers, but a man with a definite rating and pay as one of the ship's company.

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THE RUBINSTEIN JUBILEE.

This week—that is the week ending December 6, says a *Pall Mall Gazette* representative who interviewed the famous composer—is celebrated, in St. Petersburg, the jubilee of Anton Rubinstein, a pianist without a rival, and a virtuoso whose reign is absolute; yet as well a composer, and one too who has left no field in art unexplored.

"Is Anton Gregoriewitsch at home?" I asked. How strange the question seemed as we put it to Rubinstein's servant Matve and received his answer in the affirmative.

The first question he put, "Well, what news?" was characteristic of the man—always by means of the veriest trifles of life seeking information.

Rubinstein again seated himself at his writing table, and we a little to the left of it. Before the composer was a piled-up heap of manuscript music he had been working at, and by the right side of it a quantity of pens, pencils, and erasing knives of all sizes, makes, and dimensions; for Rubinstein, in composing, as he told us later, is constantly erasing and pruning his idea as it were.

The massive writing-table was placed between the two windows, and after we had studied the composer we took to studying its contents, which were a vast pile of visiting cards, taking up the left corner completely; some magazines and books, one a handsome history of music in Russian, another a history of the Jews, and on the top of all a very bad French novel in a yellow paper binding. The handsome lamp, with its large protecting green shade—necessary, inasmuch as the composer's eyes are not strong—stood in the centre, along with the inkstand and cigarette boxes; and then above, on the wall between the two windows, hung a charming picture of Rubinstein as a young man seated at the pianoforte, whilst around him were the various great personages who had been listening to him the day or afternoon the photograph had been taken in the drawing-room of the Grand Duchess Helene.

At once Rubinstein plunged into questions concerning English and German music. "What was being done? Who was doing anything?" And after we had satisfied him to the best of our ability, we ventured to inquire when he would be coming again to us.

"Oh, never, never, never," was his reply. "I am done with all that. It is a bad time for art; and as regards music we are in a melancholy state, for it is with us now just as it was in the eighteenth century with painting an absolute standstill."

"But how?" we asked astonished.

"Why, because there are no geniuses, absolutely none; if we have a new composition, what is it? Either popular airs arranged as symphonies, or anything you wish; or a dryasdust musical exercise in counterpoint without melody, passion, or beauty; all, of course, if you argue over it, correct, but wearisome enough to make one bite one's tongue away with impatience."

"And the reason of it; do you know what it is?" he asked comically, as he laughed and threw back his hair.

"No, what is it?" we asked, laughing also.

"The women, the women," he answered; "they are neither poetical naive or ingenuous, but learned, questioning, reasoning; in fact to-day we have no Ophelias, no Juliets, no Gretchens, for every girl is a "counterpoint" and every married woman a *fugue*."

"In other words, you mean," we said, a little bewildered, "this is a practical age, and music doesn't flourish in it."

"Yes, yes, exactly."

At that moment Matve appeared to inform us dinner was served.

"Come, let us go. I am hungry," said Rubenstein, rising with alacrity.

Instead of sitting down at once to the dinner table, we went, according to Russian custom, to a side one where caviare and various sorts of small fishes, bread-and-butter and vodka, a kind of whiskey, were laid.

Rubinstein poured some of the latter out for us at once, and on our declining he opened his eyes wide in astonishment.

"What, you don't take whiskey? Why, I thought every English person did that. What is this you call it, punch?"

"Yes, but that is after dinner, and only sometimes."

"Oh; you English are a queer people," he said, as he sat down. "I am sure you take it, only you won't say so; every English person does, I know."

"Still, there are exceptions to every rule."

"Perhaps, but not one to this, it is the exception of this exception," and as he finished this sly hit at our countrymen he went off into a hearty fit of laughter.

You know (he continued) you English really are a queer people, so stupid, so absurd, so much etiquette, and nonsense. I remember in my hotel, I believe in Birmingham, the last time I was in England, when I gave my historical concerts. I came down at half-past seven in the morning to the coffee room, an immense room, as big as a church, and with all the windows open, mind, all the windows open, so I sat down and ordered some tea, and while I was waiting took out my cigarettes and commenced to smoke never thinking. Presently up came a waiter. "Can't smoke here, sir," said he at my elbow. "Can't hat?" said I. "Can't smoke here, sir."

I began to get angry. "But why not?" "It is against the rules, sir." [illegible] smoking. After looking at me with a most amusing contempt for some minutes he left me, and went down to a group of other waiters. Presently came another to my elbow. "Can't smoke here, sir;" but as I didn't answer him he too went away. Then, as a last resource I suppose they sent a very pretty barmaid. "Beg pardon, sir, smoking ain't allowed here." I was so amused by all this work over my simple little cigarette that I laughed. "But why not?"

"Well, you see, sir, the ladies, sir, they object." "But the ladies, where are they? and all the windows are open." "Yes, sir; but even so sir, smoking ain't allowed here in the coffee-room."

"Then tell me where it is allowed?" I asked in desperation.

"Certainly, sir. In the billiard-room, sir. Come this way, please." Well, when I got there I sat down. "And now you send me my tea here," I asked. "Oh yes, sir; certainly sir; presently." I smoked on and waited, and at length a waiter came with the tea but nothing to eat. "But you have brought no bread," I said in astonishment. "No, sir, *you can't have bread in the billiard-room*."

"Still, the English people welcome you very heartily."

Rubinstein laughed.

"Yes, you know, it is quite funny. I can take more money than any other artist of my style there, although I don't belong to even one of their cliques or musical sets, and that is something extraordinary, for outside these cliques music has no existence in London. Everything in London is so commercial, but music is in a bad state everywhere, everywhere. Today there is nothing. Noise and sensation and effect if you will, but of music, pure, legitimate music, absolutely nothing." Coffee having been brought in, Rubinstein produced his cigarettes, and on our asking if he smoked much, he replied, "a great deal," for that he smoked at least thirty cigarettes a day, inasmuch as he always got through a box containing a thousand in less than a month, and also that he never composed without smoking, adding that it was one of the special reasons of his objections to England for that one had to go the entire evening without smoking, if one chanced to be in the company of ladies, and the company of men he didn't enjoy.

Rubinstein insisted on our accompanying him to the Conservatory and returning at nine to tea and a game of whist. As his house is only a few minutes' walk from the Conservatory we expostulated with him on taking a droschky, but he laughed as he seated himself, and remarked that he never walks by any chance. Even at Peterhof, and although he has a most beautiful park and gardens, yet he never enters them, his dislike to walking being so great.

The two ladies—old ladies—Rubinstein, it is amusing to relate, is invariably surrounded by very mature specimens of the fair sex, whether from preference or through misfortune we have never had the courage to inquire—having already arrived, and the hour being nine, Matve, first having arranged the the card tables, brought in some excellent tea—Rubinstein's cook is a treasure—and after we had drunk it and eaten some Russian cakes, we sat down to cards.

Despite the intense interest Rubinstein evinced in the game throughout he lost, but laughingly paid his debts. As he was in a particularly good humour one of the ladies asked him to play. Fully expecting a refusal we were astonished to see him go up to the pianoforte, and opening it sit down.

It was only in that moment we realized we were actually the guest of Rubinstein. His touch was beyond all description. We sat close by as he played, lost in admiration. It was a time to be a life-long remembrance. He first played as a sonata of Beethoven's, and then one of his own most lovely barcarolles. The room was but dimly lit, the candles on the card-table along being lighted, and the characteristic figure of Rubinstein was drawn like a silhouette against the white walls of the salon. Outside in the street people and carriages were passing noisily, but we heard nothing of them; and after the sonata Matve, evidently lured by the sound of the pianoforte, crepts to the doorway, where he stood only half concealed and listened.

Rubinstein stopped a moment, then a brilliant prelude and the impromptu valse of Liszt was began. Rubinstein was lost in his own music. We had forgotten him. We were waltzing in air; we were mad, mad, quite mad with an ecstatic feeling of exultation that had suddenly come upon us. Some impossible being, some syren, petulant, indifferent, wild like a chamois, was with us; we were traversing space with lightning velocity; it was a kiss; the glance from a woman's lovely eyes; the touch of a woman's hand; the music stopped. "Where were we? In the wild whirl of a bacchante dance in a ball-room or dreaming?" We were in the salon of Rubinstein with the wizard of the pianoforte, the great artist, as simple and genial as he is natural, back to the prosaic necessity of getting into our walking clothes, saying our adieux, and going home.

There seems to be a reawakening of interest in Milton just now. A French author is writing an *etude* of the great Puritan poet; Dr. Richard Garnett has just published his excellent memoir of him in his "Great Writers" series; and now the Dean of Wells is engaged upon a biographical study of the author of "Paradise Lost."

What is Prince Nicholas's intention? The ruler of Montenegro has just authorised the emigration of five thousand more of his subjects into Servia. The *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that these wholesale emigrations look much as though they were intended to create in Servia the nucleus for an army of insurgents.

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HOW TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC UNDER WATER IN TWENTY-SIX HOURS.

Leonide Apostoloff, a young Cossack engineer, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette* interviewer, whose name is hardly known outside his own country, claims to have made a discovery and patented an invention destined to change the face of the maritime world. Wild as his claim may sound, for he asserts that his invention will enable us to cross the Atlantic in twenty-six hours, there is enough substance in his dream to have secured him three years' leave of absence by the Russian Government in order that he may prosecute his scientific researches. M. Apostoloff elected to study at Marseilles. There a representative called upon him. M. Apostoloff is tall and dark, his face bespeaks energy and great determination. He is eight-and-twenty.

"Is it true," asked our representative, "that you expect to perform the voyage from here to Algiers in four hours?"—"Certainly," replied M. Apostoloff. "My boat will travel 100 knots an hour, that is to say, five times quicker than the fastest steamer. I have applied to navigation the spiral principle, that is all."

"But what is the spiral principle?"—"It is somewhat difficult to put into words. You know that it takes you longer to hammer a nail into the wall than to screw it in. Again, in old days the ball from a gun went thus—straight at its object and hit perhaps at 100 yards. Now the ball is twisted out and goes immensely quicker and much further. Still another illustration. Why does a man swim? Because he agitates his arms, and legs, you reply. Very good. But why does a serpent swim?" and M. Apostoloff smiled triumphantly. "You do not know? Perhaps you did not even know that he who tempted our first mother swam at all. Yet a serpent once in the water goes quicker along than the fastest fish. They swim on the spiral principle, and get along at a prodigious rate in consequence. I apply this principle to my boat, that is all."

"What suggested this idea to you?"—"When I was quite a young fellow my regiment was ordered to Samara, where a bridge was being built over the river. The district is singularly bereft of stones, and as they were absolutely necessary in making the foundations of the bridge, the moujiks extracted them from the bed of the current itself! and how? By means of an ingenious invention of their own. A rope was coiled several times round a large tree trunk. One end of the rope had been made fast—to the other dangled an iron claw named "koschka," which signifies little cat's claw. At a touch from the hand the beam turned round in the water, the rope, unwinding itself with the rapidity of lightning, descended, and the claw clutched hold of anything it found in the bed of the river, and at a reverse touch the beam brought it up to the surface. Sometimes very large stones were brought up in this manner. This struck me greatly. How intelligent of these poor peasants to have discovered the spiral principle for themselves! Simply dropping the rope into the water would not have been of any good! If you doubt this try it for yourself with a pencil and bit of thread."

"Then I suppose you began trying experiments?" "Just so, I tried many experiments, wishing also to discover some new motor to drive my boat along. But the great principle of the thing lay in the spiral idea."

"But how can you apply the pencil and thread plan to a boat?"—"Thus. My boat to look at is not unlike a long, rather pointed, egg in shape, an egg round which has been twice twisted a piece of string."

"It will revolve rapidly; in fact, the difference between the speed of my boat and the modern steamer will be—to quote myself again—the difference between a blunt nail driven into the wall and a nail screwed in. You are wondering where the passengers will go. Well, inside, for this egg shaped form is only an outside shell. Inside, fastened securely to the beam running through it, is an inner shell, cabin, &c., which remains absolutely steady as if on land. You will note that the rudder is both perpendicular and horizontal. This enables the steerer to direct the boat up or down under the water, a thing the usual torpedo boat cannot do. This is roughly speaking a torpedo boat—half in and half out of the water. My Bateau Plongeur will remain habitually under water."

"Of what material will your Plongeur be made?"—"Of the strongest steel, to enable it to resist the great pressure of the water above it. On the other hand, the boat will be very light, so light indeed that in case of any injury to the machinery, &c., there will be no danger, for it will of itself rise to the surface of the water."

"How will the inhabitants of your little craft breathe?"—"Every thirty-eight hours it must come up for a long, deep breath," answered M. Apostoloff, smiling. "Practically, the only danger we have to fear is the outer shell, or "corps tournant," getting smashed, either by running on to a rock or encountering a whale. Still, a powerful electric light will shine through the belt of thick glass running round the boat, and will illuminate the water depths above, below, and for a hundred yards all round us."

"And will the Plongeur always remain under water?"—"No, not necessarily so; but if it is half out of the water the speed of the "corps tournant" will be reduced by nearly half, the boat will proceed at a rate of 80 knots an hour, instead of scuttling along at 120 knots an hour."

"[illegible] useful for the purposes of maritime warfare."—"I wish more to utilise my discovery for the purposes of commerce, but of course as a torpedo boat it will be irresistible."

"Have you ever actually tried it yourself in water?"—"Yes. Some time ago in Russia, on the Volga. I was not rich, so I built my boat of tin, rather a foolhardy proceeding. A steamer containing a party of my friends started to race me. In a few minutes I had rushed far beyond it, and in fact disappeared entirely from their sight. 'Alas!' cried they, 'Poor Apostoloff has gone to the bottom.' But after some time they came up to me. I was resting comfortably on the bank. Great, as you may suppose, was their joy and relief. But the extreme rapidity with which my boat had gone caused the tin of which it was composed to smash up."

"And when will you have your craft in working order?"—"By January. It will be 28 metres long and about 3½ metres through in the thickest part. There will be room for twenty-five persons. My first voyage will be to Toulon and back in fifty minutes; my next trip will be an attempt to go to Algiers and back in eight hours. I now have over fifty applications from people anxious to go the trial trip."

"Now, M. Apostoloff, we come to what is of course an important item. Where does your motive force come from?"—"Ah, that is my secret. I have discovered a new electric motor which cannot, unluckily, be patented; that is why I am keeping it to myself as long as I can. Soon it will become common property, but no one can steal from my *corps tournant*," he added cheerfully, "and without that they can never hope to attain one-third of my speed."

A POLICE MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Gaule, who has been a police-court missionary in Birmingham for fourteen years, has been telling some of his experiences to a reporter of the local *Times*. He says that there is one lady who lives in Edgbaston, and who "shops" regularly in New-street with her daughters, riding in a fashionable carriage attended by liveried servants, who has known more than once what the interior of a drunkard's cell is. Often and often have ministers of different denominations been brought up into the dock, and by tearing off their collars and giving wrong names have escaped recognition. Mr. Gaule has had under his charge not only clergymen, but missionaries fresh from their fields of labour, doctors, lawyers, officers of the army, merchants, and even J.P.'s from distant town and most of these, as well as the poorer prisoners, have been glad of his services. But these, as a rule, as soon as they get out of their "bit of trouble," make no acknowledgment of the assistance rendered them. Perhaps they are afraid. One story amongst the many Mr. Gaule tells is that not many days since a married woman named Mary Wheeler, only twenty-eight years of age, died a shocking death from drinking. Up till the time she was twenty-six she had been a teetotaler, and never knew what the taste of drink was. She was, it appears, one of the leading members of the Gospel Temperance Mission, took the solos in the singing, and was regarded until two years ago as one of the most promising examples of teetotalism in Birmingham. Then she was taken ill, the doctor ordered her brandy, and it proved like the first taste of blood to a tame tiger. She could never again be kept from it, and at last it killed her.

A HORRIBLE SHARK STORY.

The *Melbourne Argus* prints the following, under date Sydney, the 15th of October:—Thomas Pinch, Fred Riley, and Edmunds were indulging in their usual pull in their club skiff in the harbour this morning. As they were passing between Bradley's Head and Clark Island, the scene of the late fatal boat accident, they were horrified to see a shoal of sharks tossing about a human body. They pulled nearer the spot, and then discovered the body to be that of a female completely dressed, and swollen to an enormous size by long immersion in the water. The party endeavoured to make fast the body to the boat, but the sharks surrounding it passed under the frail boat so viciously that the occupants became alarmed and pulled away to give notice to the police. M. Tooth's small steam yacht was within hail and quickly reached the spot; but the sharks were so fierce that they tossed the body quite out of the water, and so terrified the men on the yacht that they were obliged to wait till the water police arrived before they could secure the body. Then a horrible sight was witnessed. As the remains were being lifted into the boat the sharks fiercely attacked them and tore away nearly all the left side. The remains were eventually removed to the Circular Quay Morgue.

The authorities of Schleswig-Holstein have exempted from taxation all the dogs which, "sleeping in the beds of their masters or mistresses, serve to prevent them from gout, rheumatism, and other ailments."

The Archbishop of Canterbury is, according to a London morning paper, in danger of becoming a licensed victualler. On Sir Arthur Blomfield, exhibiting a rough draft of his ground-plan for the new Church House, at a meeting of the council of the body which has charge of that institution, it was explained by the Lord Chancellor that if wines were to be sold in the "light refreshment" room, the licence would have to be taken out in his Grace's name. To this arrangement the Archbishop offered emphatic disapproval, and was not even reconciled to it by an assurance from the Lord Chancellor that he himself was a licensed victualler, the refreshment licence for the Law Courts being in his name.

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A TALE OF HEROISM.

For some time past a gang of men has been attempting, under conditions of much peril, to repair one of the big Birmingham Corporation gasholders. The work (it appears from an admirable account in the *Birmingham Post*) had to be attacked from within the holder, and in order to make it possible for men to descend the gas was exhausted, and the holder filled with air. But the water which the tank contained proved to be in a very foul condition, and seems, in spite of repeated renewals of the fresh air, to have given off sufficient gas to make the work both difficult and dangerous. The men state that they have seldom descended without suffering violent sickness, and that time after time they have been "gassed," as it is termed—that is to say so far overcome as to need brandy and friction to restore them. The landlord of the Gashouse Tavern says that men have not infrequently been led into his house, hardly able to walk; and it would seem that the method of working has been to descend for a few minutes only at a time, taking it in turns. Operations were conducted on a large raft, which floated upon 40 ft. of water, and were lighted by a faint glimmer from small windows and a manhole above—so faint that a piece of bright tin was used to catch and direct the scattered rays. When a man found himself getting weak he had to pull the raft to the centre of the tank by means of a rope which connected it with the manhole; and as the pull must have been almost vertical for the purpose of producing a horizontal motion of the raft, that was plainly a slow and fatiguing task at such a time. In the centre of the tank there hung from the manhole a rope-ladder, weighted to keep it steady. It was about 60 ft. high. When the half-exhausted worker had climbed to the top he was safe. It will not seem extraordinary that, after ascending, men sometimes fell, helpless and almost pulseless as they took the first breath of pure air. The foreman, Joseph Beswick, an old employe of the contractors, seems to have done the best he could with the conditions. He caused two free ropes to be suspended beside the ladder, so that any man who should be overcome with the gas might be hauled out; he saw to the pumping-in of fresh air, and he daily went down first on to the raft, to make sure that all was right and to prepare the tools. He also—as he stated to the writer last night—suggested that the water should be pumped out of the tank, and clean water substituted; and he caused a diver's suit to be forwarded to Birmingham by the contractors, so that one man at least might remain at work with impunity for a longer period than a few minutes.

Yesterday Beswick descended soon after dinner taking with him a labourer named Thomas Casey, of Adam street, Birmingham. Casey wore the diver's suit for the first time; the foreman was unprotected. When they had been at work about five minutes Beswick was seized with dizziness, and began to vomit. He said to Casey, "I'm nearly done; we'd best get back," and Casey pulled the raft to the hanging ladder. The foreman laid his hand on one of the rungs, but had no strength to grasp it, and fell backward on the raft, with one of his legs in the water. Casey then realized that his foreman's life was in his hands. His code of signals did not comprise any which meant "Help!" and he must either ascend and fetch the help or save his companion single-handed. He chose the second alternative, fearing, doubtless, that assistance by the other means would come too late. But he was encumbered with a heavy diving suit, and mistrusted his strength, so at any risk he took off the ponderous helmet and with its freed himself of the air-tubes. Beswick, though he lay powerless, remained conscious, and, while time after time trying to regain his hold on the ladder, cried out to Casey not to imperil himself. Just as the brave young fellow threw off his helmet the foreman became insensible. It would seem that Casey lifted him on his shoulders, and was then himself overcome, before he had mounted a single step of the ladder, for when the pair were found by rescuers they lay in a heap, Casey underneath. We are left to picture what were Casey's thoughts when he found his strength unequal to the stupendous task he had set himself, for he is dead. The rescuers hauled up first the man who lay nearest to hand. When they got Casey out he had ceased to breathe, and the succour of a medical man, though promptly given, was unavailing.

Some time elapsed before those on the top of the holder divined that anything below was amiss. It was only by the unusual lapse of time—twenty minutes—that they were led to suspect that in spite of the use of a diver's suit by one of the workers they needed help. Then the man who was in charge of the air-pipe, signalled to Casey, and got no reply; and the real state of the case became then almost apparent. Two other workers, named Richard Smith and John Chew—the former a Black Country man lodging in Saltley, and the latter a resident of Spring Hill—made instant preparations to go down. Could they have done so without delay Casey's life might even then have been saved. But a difficulty presented itself which seemed insurmountable without a serious loss of very precious time. So that it may be understood, we must explain that the descent is made through what the men call an air-box, and what is in effect a double valve. The top valve must be passed through while the bottom valve is closed; and then, the top valve having been drawn down and secured, the bottom valve is opened. But when the rescuers came to open the top valve they discovered that the workers had left the bottom valve open, to facilitate their ascent; and the effect was that a stream of gas burst out from the holder, of such force that it was hardly possible to thrust oneself down through it. Smith, about to descend first, was thrown backward with some violence. A happy thought came into his mind, however. He got his companions to push him down feet foremost, and managed with their aid to shut the bottom valve by standing on it. Then Chew and he got into the box, the other valve was closed upon them, and they began the willing labour of rescue. Some other men, entered the box when they had left it, and prepared to work the ropes. The scene which followed was full of horror. Those above, peering down into the black pestilential depths of the holder, could vaguely discern the rescuers fastening a rope about the body of one of the men, whom, on drawing him up, they found to be Beswick, the foreman. But something was clearly wrong, for instead of attaching the rope to Casey they began, after a pause, to ascend again. Smith, as he reached the top, pale and wild-eyed, was seized by ready hands and laid in the air-box, exhausted. Then came Chew's turn, but when he was within five or six rungs of the top his hold slackened, and without a cry he fell back on to the edge of the raft nearly fifty feet below, and, rolling off as it swayed, disappeared silently in the noisome water. The gazers recognized, with a consternation which cannot well be realized, that no rescue would save his life. But their was still Casey. Smith gasped out that they had not been able to send him up because, by the sinking of the gasholder, which took place when the manhole was first opened, his legs had been pinned between the raft and one of the internal stays of the holder. Some other efforts to free the poor fellow were made, and among those who went down for the purpose of making them was Mr. Morrison, the foreman of the works. When at last the body was brought to the surface, that of Chew had to be left in the water. To-day a diver will be sent down to recover it. Beswick and Smith, after receiving treatment at the hands of Dr. Cresswell, were taken in a cab to the General Hospital, but did not need to be detained. Beswick's restoration to consciousness appears nothing less than marvellous. He was breathing the poisonous gas for fully twenty minutes, and yet, after being insensible while Casey took him on his shoulders he recovered sufficiently to know that the rope was being tied about him by the rescuers. After that he was happy, he says; but the ascent is a blank in his memory, and the next thing he recalls is the pain of recovering. Casey was a married man, and his death makes orphans of several children—how many, none of his companions know. It is not known at Saltley whether Chew was married or not.

THE MINES OF MACEDONIA.

According to the last report of the British Consul-General at Salonica, it is only within the last six or seven years that any serious attention has been paid to mining operations in Macedonia, and as yet little progress has attended the prospectors engaged in them. The only important mines that are now worked are those of chrome (chromate of iron) and antimony. The chrome ore costs f. o. b. from £2 4s. to £2 10s. per ton, according to the distance of the mine from port of shipment. This includes extraction, sorting, transport, royalties, custom-house duties, and other incidental expenses. Chrome ore is easily and, compared with other metals, cheaply extracted, as it is generally found near the surface, and is quarried very much like stone. There are abundant deposits of it in Macedonia, and this province may fairly be represented as the chromo-producing country in Europe, for both in quality and quantity few countries come up to it. The rendering in chromic acid is much higher for the Macedonian mineral than that of Asiatic Turkey, giving from 48 to 54 per cent. Three antimony mines have been recently opened, and on the whole are successfully worked—two by British subjects and one by an Austrian company. The ore is of very good quality, and costs about £10 per ton f. o. b. at Salonica. Two of the three chrome mines are also owned by British subjects. Besides chrome and antimony the following minerals exist in Macedonia, some of them in great abundance, although not all of good quality:—Silver, lead, manganese, copper, iron, graphite, asbestos, borate of lime, cobalt, and others of minor importance.

An elderly couple of Homer, Ga., quarrelled twelves years ago over a remark made by a neighbour. Argument only widened the breach, and the couple at last agreed to live under the same roof, but not to speak to each other. During all that time they sat at the same table and entertained their friends, and no one ever detected the breach. Recently the husband brought the matter before his church brethren, who advised a reconciliation and remarriage. Both have consented to accept this advice, and will immediately remarry.

A Lovely, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowland's Kalydor, which is a most healing soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing, and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed, and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A FRENCHWOMAN'S WIT.

A famous Frenchwoman's witticism about the way her own countrywomen differ from other women in their dress is perhaps deserving of attention on the part of some of our own countrywomen. "There are two ways," she says, "of following the fashion." "A Frenchwoman follows it as a dog follows its master. But all other women follow it as a blind man follows his dog."

SULPHUR FUMIGATION.

Sulphur fumigation will not destroy the germs of disease unless a large quantity is burned in closed rooms, and the process continued several hours; therefore its use as a disinfectant should never be attempted except in this manner. Agreeable deodorants may be used in the sick room, and disinfectants in solution should always be employed, but by no means resort to the practice of burning sulphur.

TO WHITEN LINEN.

Stains occasioned by fruit, iron rust, or other similar causes may be removed by applying to the parts injured a weak solution of the chloride of lime or soda, oxalic acid or salts of lemon, the cloths having been previously well washed in warm water: the parts subjected to this operation should be subsequently well rinsed in soft, clear water without soap, and then immediately dried in the sun.

HUSK BEDS.

No one (says the *Family Doctor*) who has not tried them knows the value of husk beds. Straw and hair mattresses would be less used if these beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but they are more durable. To have husks nice, they should be split as straw is split for braiding. The finer it is split the softer will be the bed, although it will not probably last as long as when the husk is put in whole. Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is after they have been split. The bed will be light, and the husks do not become matted like feathers.

PRETTY BUT EXPENSIVE.

Among the French novelties in dress is the feather waistcoat, made entirely of the breast-feathers of Trinidad birds, these arranged in mosaic-like devices to closely represent palm and other cashmere patterns. Other gilets are made of white marabout tips laid one over the other. These are pretty and expensive. There is also the Sabran vest, a scintillation of iridescent beads with velvet jacket attached that can be worn over any skirt, and that is especially lovely over dresses of lace accordion-pleated India tulle, or crepe de Chine.

THE DANGER OF EXCESSIVE EMOTIONS.

Nothing so soon destroys the vigour of life as excessive emotions. Worry will waste the most robust body, care will corrode, and even an excess of joy prove deadly. The wise will avoid everything that overtaxes the feelings. The man who can continually maintain his equanimity has the best chance, all things considered, of living a long and happy life. So from a merely physiological point of view, we should exercise composure under all circumstances; love nothing too passionately, hate nothing too violently, fear nothing too strongly, lament nothing too sorrowfully, and tranquilly and trustfully accept the order of things as we find them untroubled.

THUMB-SUCKING BY INFANTS.

Mr. S. O. Eades, of Ipswich, says that he cannot agree with a writer maintaining the popular idea that thumb-sucking tends to interfere with the nutrition of infants, making them pale, bloodless, &c. On the contrary, adds Mr. Eades, I always advise parents to encourage this habit, especially during dentition. Sucking the thumb causes the salivary glands to pour out their secretions, thus moistening the mouth and aiding digestion; the pressure of the thumb, while the teeth are "breeding," soothes the irritation and pain of the gums, and helps, when the teeth are sufficiently advanced, to bring them through. Sucking of the thumb, moreover, makes a cross infant contented and happy, and frequently induces a restless babe to fall into a sweet, refreshing sleep.

A LADY DOCTOR'S TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

Dr. Alice Stockham, an American lady, who has written a book on the training of young people, is returning to Chicago, after having had quite a triumphal tour in Europe. In Finland, where she was the guest of the Baroness Gripenberg, Dr. Stockham was honored by the Women's Club of Helsingfors with a reception—the first time such an honor has been conferred on an American lady, and when she left Helsingfors the ladies of the club came in a body to see her off, each bringing a bouquet, until their departing guest looked like a walking flower garden. While in Russia Dr. Stockham had several interesting interviews with Tolstoi, who will probably translate her book into Russian.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Every now and then an article appears on the subject of infant mortality, and such questions as "What kills our babies?" are frequently asked. It is acknowledged that the death-rate among infants is out of proportion to that of older classes, and different causes are assigned for the great mortality. There are, probably several causes, but the treatment of infants, the kind of food and care given them, are very seldom mentioned. It will also be noticed that the death-rate is larger in our cities than in the country. This is an important fact in considering this subject. As a rule, the infant in the country receives the tender care of its mother. In large [illegible] exception. In the country the child is nourished at the mother's breast, but in the city this does not so generally occur. The mothers often ignorantly devote their time to the demands of society, to the serious neglect of the little flame of life ready to be blown out by a puff of wind through the open door or window.

DAILY TALK.

Did you ever think what a volume your talk would make if it were printed? If everything that some people say in a single day were printed, what a volume it would make! And if all they say in a year were printed, what a library it would make! I pity the man that should have to read the one or the other. And yet all their sayings from day to day and from year to year are flying in every direction, producing their effects upon those on whom they fall. The exaggerations, the over-colourings, the misrepresentations, the lies (for we all lie continually), which escape us when we are speaking about ourselves, about our children, about our families, about our property, about our neighbours, about everything that we have to do with—what must be their influence upon the world. Still, how few there are that know anything about the use of their tongue, which is for ever on the move.

MRS. KENDAL'S INGENUITY.

Mrs. Kendal (says the *San Francisco Argonaut*) between times "knocks off" her chosen profession for a while, and throws out a little surprise in the shape of a dressing-case fan, or a new sort of engagement ring, and tosses the patents and calls them "Ladnek's," which, as may be seen, is Kendal spelled backwards. She brought out a supply of the fans and rings with her when she came, and distributed them in places where they could easily be bought, and they have had a great sale. She appeared at a reception given in her honour, with one of these fans in her hand, and it immediately attracted a crowd of curious woman who wanted to know all about it and where it could be bought, and since then, most of them have supplied themselves with her patented convenience and sent samples as gifts to friends in other towns; and others, under the influence of the Kendal craze, have bought both fan and ring, and feel that now they have nothing more to desire.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.

I note with some amusement (writes "Miranda," in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that one class of the community who are largely interested in the subject of ladies smoking have already settled the question at issue to their own entire satisfaction. Wandering about a huge and well-known West End emporium the other day, I came upon a placard announcing "Cigarettes for Ladies Smoking," and peeping into the glass case before me, I espied some bundles of delicate-looking Turkish cigarettes, provided with specially prepared mouthpieces. On inquiry I learnt that they were perfumed with musk and violet, and that they were already enjoying a very extensive sale. Of course, the anti-smokers will be terribly shocked by this news; but they must perforce admit that it is far less reprehensible for the naughty patronesses of "the weed" to practise their pet iniquity when temptation is thus deliberately thrust in their way in such fascinating and alluring guise.

LADY TYPEWRITERS.

The projected Union of Lady Typewriters has every chance of success, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. Lady typewriters are a small body of well-educated, energetic, and intelligent women, and the chief danger they have to contend against is "sweating." When they can deal with the authors and their other employers at first hand, their earnings are far above those usually within the reach of women. It is, therefore, very important that they should secure for themselves the full advantages of an employment in which women can do good and useful work. I hear of a mother and daughter who between them make about 17s. a day. Larger incomes can, however, be gained. The average speed of a typewriter is from fifty to sixty words a minute. A very skilful hand can work up to nearly a hundred words a minute, and a hundred and twenty has been done. The remuneration varies between 1s. and 1s. 3d. per thousand words.

SCRAPS.

The newest bodices have the fastenings concealed by the drapery or passementerie trimming. The newest chemisettes are of ribbed silk China crape, embroidered or plain crepon, and mousseline-de-soie. A favourite style for indoor gowns has the bodice gathered and fastened at the waist by a band, the sleeves high on the shoulder ornamented with bows of ribbon velvet. The latest novelty is the Medicis collar opening in front of the neck, showing a close-fitting high collar or a fall of lace. These collars may now be bought ready made of velvet. Ball dresses are being made of fancy gauze crepe de Chine, lace, and net. The fish-net dresses seem to increase in popularity, and are brought out in many designs, with spots and cubes introduced at intervals. Leather is now introduced as a trimming to a cloth gown. The vest may be of tan leather, or the cloth skirt will be bound with leather about six inches deep. White buckskin is also used as a vest, cuffs, and collar. There is a wonderful fancy for silver ornaments of all kinds at present. It has been growing for some time, and may be said to be at its height now. Among wedding presents, fancy silver articles for the drawing room, the toilet and dinner table, figure largely. As regards the favourite colours, brown has quite regained its old popularity; red will be more worn than it has been, particularly the new shade called "Eiffel," a reddish-brown, all shades of heliotrope, plum, and myrtle green. The russet shades in vicuna cloths make very stylish gowns.

Probably the smallest community in the country to support a weekly newspaper is Orando, Oregon, which has a population of eighteen—eight men, seven women, and three girls.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC [illegible]AL.

MARY ANDERSON'S HEALTH [illegible]

Mary Anderson has quite re[illegible] health, and is now as blooming and robust [illegible] admirer could wish. The truth [illegible] She had worked unremittingly for [illegible] Washington while playing in the "W[illegible]" was taken with a trembling fit, and [illegible] Then the doctor ordered peremptory [illegible] she has, like a sensible woman, obeyed [illegible] While visiting Mrs. Wm. Black [illegible] Miss Anderson breakfasted at nine [illegible] for a walk with Mrs. Black's children ([illegible] and clever children they are), re[illegible] o'clock for lunch. Then a siesta and [illegible] o'clock, a drive, dinner, and to [illegible] o'clock. Miss Anderson is shortly to leave [illegible], and from thence to Nice, returning to America in the spring. She is a woman who has always [illegible] ingly, never denying herself, to friends. [illegible] to dinners, receptions, and lunches, [illegible] for everything and everybody except herself. And with her life's work beginning while she [illegible] slip of a girl, it is a wonder her spirits [illegible] not given way long before. But the [illegible] talented, and brave actress is too young [illegible] her health quite perfectly. And she [illegible] delight her audiences for many a year.

THE LATEST PRIMA DONNA.

Miss Marguerite Macintyre, who [illegible] with great success at Mr. Kuhe's concert in [illegible] Friday is a splendid advertisement for [illegible] schools in London. She has not studied in [illegible] France, or Italy, or Munich, and yet her voice [illegible] trained; and her delivery pure and [illegible]. She is best in operatic music, for her voice [illegible] and cold, but that will mend in time. She is a handsome woman, with a square chin, blue [illegible] a quantity of fair hair arranged in the most [illegible] fashion. She dresses with great good taste, [illegible] simply as a *debutante* at her first dining out, [illegible] on the concert stage without the glint of a [illegible] about her pretty neck or arms. [illegible] youth, hope, and success on her [illegible] most attractive jewel, as she [illegible] world.

THE NEW [illegible]

The Savoy wa[illegible] "The Gondolie[illegible] worn of the s[illegible] greater number [illegible] *premieres*. Sir [illegible] his stall neighbour, [illegible] in black, occupied a [illegible] Mrs. Mackay sat in sple[illegible] D'Oyley Carte in the next [illegible] that a play can be bright w[illegible] nities; Lord Londesborough re[illegible] *The Yeoman of the Guard* ma[illegible] Club; Miss Florence St. John re[illegible] tic congratulations of her friends [illegible] deric pencilled a glowing cable[illegible] his "book of the words;" Lady [illegible] looked her best; whilst upstairs Max O'[illegible] in a nascent beard, sat near enough to Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., to discuss with him the prospects of the second American lecturing tour on which he sails from England on Christ mas Eve. Sir Arthur Sullivan looked pale as he met the welcoming [illegible] of the audience; but, fixing his eyeglass, speedily took up his baton, not electrically lighted this [illegible], and during a long evening listened to the unbroken rapturous approbation of his numbers. How gracefully he conducts, and with how little gesture: [illegible] all wrist action, scarcely a movement of the elbow.

DRAMATIC NOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Joseph Hatton's new volume of "Notes and Reminiscences" is now in the hands of the bookbinder, and will be ready within a few days. The book contains chapters on the last parts in which Sothern acted, and chapters entitled "A Chapter in the Life of Henry Irving," "Personal Chats with Miss Braddon," "Mr. Labouchere tells the Story," "With William Black at Brighton," "A Day with H. M. Stanley," "Behind the Scenes," and "English Fiction according to Ouida." The book will be in one volume, and will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., who anticipate a large sale for what will certainly be one of the most interesting reminiscences of the publishing season. The title will be "Old Lamps and New: an After-Dinner Chat."

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE.

We have not yet commented on Mrs. Fawcett's article in the *Contemporary* on the employment of children in theatres. Her protest against allowing little ones to enable lazy, loafing parents to obtain drink we should feel inclined to echo vigorous and manly, did we not know the sex of its writer. It is indeed a shame to a nation which forbids little ones to toil in any sort of factory to permit them to work in theatres simply because, by so doing, they minister directly to the public's selfish desire for pleasure. We cannot agree, however, with Mrs. Fawcett's comment on the Drury Lane School. From personal inspection we can speak of the care and kindness bestowed this year on the intelligent little ones who clustered during pantomime season round a duly qualified teacher in the cosy Masonic Hall of the National Theatre. Mrs. Fawcett went for her facts to the report of an inspector of some previous year. She should personally authenticate her statements and bring them up to date. It is a mistake to say any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. The stick may break in the hand, and leave you at the dog's mercy.

MR. KENDAL AND HIS ADMIRERS.

Mrs. Kendal's 'Dramatic Opinions,' contributed to *Murray's Magazine*, are concluded in this month's number. Referring to Mr. Kendal's performance of the part in 'Impulse,' Mrs. Kendal pays the actor some well-merited compliments. She then continues "I wish I could tell you, or remember, some of the love letters Mr. Kendal received during the time he enacted this brilliant artilleryman. The anonymous letters *would fill books*, and they used to afford the most intense amusement to all of us." The italics are ours. If there is any man who is generally known to be married it is Mr. Kendal, yet he receives love letters that would fill books. The subject is worthy of consideration, but appeals to the moralist rather than the critic. Still, it is permissible to ask if our condemnation of continental proceedings is accompanied with a sense of our own delinquencies, or whether the presentation of studies of the nature of 'Impulse' leads to such ebulliency on the part of our maids and matrons.

AN INGENIOUS AUTOGRAPH HUNTER.

It is to be feared that many an honest letter is flung into the waste-paper basket on the mere hasty and exasperated suspicion that it hails from an autograph hunter. The most [illegible] stratagem in this direction I ever heard of (says Mr. William Black, the novelist), was the invention of a friend of mine, who now confesses to it as one of the sins of his youth. He wrote a letter to each of the persons whose autograph he coveted, describing himself as a shipowner, and asking permission to be allowed to name his next vessel after the particular celebrity he was addressing. It was a fatal trap. Nearly every one fell into it. Even poor old Carlyle had no suspicion, and, in replying to the bogus shipowner, expressed the hope that the vessel to be named after him might sail into a happier haven than he had ever reached.

LORD SHERBROOKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

With Lord Sherbrooke's sanction Mr. Patchett Martin is now engaged on a biography of that statesman. Particular attention will be paid to the eight years spent by Mr. Robert Lowe in New South Wales, and Lady Sherbrooke, who is taking much interest in the memoir of her husband, will contribute a short preface.

THE AUTHOR OF "DODO AND I."

Captain Haggard, the author of "Dodo and I," is a tall, manly-looking young fellow, with broad, square shoulder, close-cropped blonde hair, a long fair moustache, and singularly honest, straightforward blue eyes. He bears, apparently a charmed life, as he has been under fire a hundred and fifty times, and has always escaped without a scratch. Perhaps he belongs to the Gnostic brotherhood, and, like Captain Graham and Lady Featherstone, in "Dodo and I," he "disintegrates" when he sees the approach of a bullet.

A STAGEY FASHION.

The *Chicago Mail* says that neither Madame Modjeska, Miss Mary Anderson, nor Mrs. Brown Potter ever wear stays. Mrs. Potter appears to have taken the interviewer further into her confidence. Mrs. Potter wears neither a corset nor any substitute for one. "I wear just four things," said Mrs. Potter; "a 'Union suit' of heavy white silk underwear, a broad bandage round the torso, knitted of heavy red wool, a flannel skirt, and my dress. I never wore a corset in my life, nor did my mother." Mrs. Langtry says that the idea of going without a corset, or of substituting something else for it, is all nonsense. "There is nothing," she says, "so easy as a perfectly made French corset."

MAD RHYME.

The comic verse in Mr. Lewis Carroll's latest story, "Sylvie and Bruno," does not equal that which he contributed to the two "Alice" books, but there is, nevertheless, a good deal of excellent nonsense in the intermittent ditty sung by the Mad Gardener. Mad indeed is such a verse as this:—

"He thought he saw an Elephant,
That practised on a fife;
He looked again, and found it was
A letter from his wife.
'At length, I realise' he said,
'The bitterness of Life!'"

This, perhaps, is even madder, yet [illegible] of philosophy:—

"He thought he saw a Rattlesnake
That questioned him in Greek;
He looked again, and found it was
The Middle of Next Week.
'The one thing I regret,' he said,
'Is, that it cannot speak!'"

FIRST FAVOURITE IN AMERICA.

Of the six or seven English players who are at present starring in America Mr. Charles Wyndham seems to be first favourite in the social world. The Kendals are, perhaps, doing the best "business," though Mr. Wyndham and his company have nothing to complain of. Mr. Terriss and Miss Millward, [illegible] have not yet realised their expectations. [illegible] Barrett is doing much better with "[illegible]" than he did with the laboured and lugubrious "[illegible]-my-Chree."

PRESENCE OF MIND ON THE STAGE.

During a recent performance at [illegible] theatres, a man and his wife had [illegible] stage—the woman in a rage of jealousy [illegible] to persuade her that she was too [illegible] passionate; both were acting with [illegible] the wife moved her arm too near [illegible] her muslin dress was in flames in an instant [illegible] kept their heads, however; the husband [illegible] the fire, and proceeding with his [illegible] "You see, my dear, I was right; you [illegible] flare up for the least thing."